

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

November 28, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. 2 p.m. 68.
Humidity 68.

November 28, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 65. 2 p.m. 73.
Humidity 71. 69.

2793 晚一十月十年寅甲

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

六十四 號八廿月一拾大

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RHEIMS VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED.

ALLIES EASILY HOLD THE ENEMY AT ALL POINTS.

British War Loan Over-subscribed.

SIR JOHN FRENCH WARMLY PRAISES THE BRITISH TROOPS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Germans Easily Repulsed.

Nov. 27, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
The artillery was everywhere slack yesterday.
The enemy made two infantry attacks against bridge-heads on the right bank of the Yser, southward of Dixmude, but these were easily repulsed.

There were no other actions in Belgium, the regions of the Oise, the Aisne or Champagne, although Rheims was bombarded somewhat violently during a visit of journalists from neutral countries. There have been a number of infantry attacks in Argonne, with taking and re-taking of trenches. The forces engaged were never so much as a battalion. The ground lost was regained; it never exceeded twenty-five metres.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Allies Still Press On.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

On the 25th there were no attacks in the north from the German infantry, while cannonading was less violent. The Allies progressed slightly at several points.

The bombardment continued at Arras.
The Germans led an attack along the Aisne, but were fully checked, encountering very serious losses.
The French troops progressed west of Souain—a very notable fact.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

High Commissioner for Cyprus.

Nov. 27, 4.10 p.m.

Major Sir John E. Clauson, K.O.M.G., M.V.O., C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Malta since 1911, has been appointed High Commissioner at Cyprus.

British Warships "Accomplish Their Object."

Nov. 27, 8.20 a.m.

Four British warships which have been engaged in the bombardment of Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, have returned to port, the object of the operations having been accomplished.

British War Loan Over-subscribed.

Nov. 27, 4.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the War Loan had been over-subscribed. Mr. Lloyd George did not give the amount subscribed, but said that one feature was the enormous number of small applicants—nearly 100,000.

Britain's Commercial Supremacy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised the success of the Government measures regarding Bills of Exchange and the Stock Exchange, and said that, in spite of the war, Great Britain was still supreme in international trade and commerce, while the British money market was in a better position now than any money market in the world.

Survivors of H.M.S. Bulwark.

Nov. 27, 8.20 a.m.

The Admiralty has issued a list of fourteen men, survivors of the Bulwark disaster.

"IMPENETRABLE" KOENIGSBERG.

Secrets of Great East Prussian Fortress.

For a long time the German General Staff has been busy fortifying Königsberg as well as all the line in the south-eastern and then south-western directions. They paid special attention to the Mazur lake region, which runs for about fifty miles parallel to the Russian boundary and thirty-five miles east of it. This very important region is made up of a series of lakes, separated in some parts by passes convenient for the passage of troops. A small fortress, Hohen, protects these passes, which are situated on a narrow neck of land between the lakes of Kissen and Leven. The other passes are protected with eight small fortifications which Germans call "Sperrwerke."

Some years ago I had an opportunity to visit Königsberg and the region of the Mazur lakes, and my personal opinion at that time was that those fortifications, as well as the blockhouses on the south of Johannisburg up to the Russian frontier, though they are well protected from assault, could not hold out for a considerable time, especially if the invaders should use siege artillery. I was surprised at the way the Germans were neglecting to guard a place of such strategic importance from Russian travellers, and especially officers who did not go there to enjoy the beauty of the country, with its extremely unhealthy climate, venereal diseases, and many other inconveniences.

Does it not prove how far our enemy was from thinking of the possibility of a Russian invasion, being himself ready to attack Russia with great rapidity?

At present this region is still occupied by the German army, and a great battle, I think, has already taken place there.

Along the Vistula.

From this fortified region the line of German defence lies along the lower Vistula between the fortress of Thorn (close to the Russian boundary) and Dantzig on the Baltic Sea. On this very important line Germany has at Fordanc a well-fortified position commanding the bridge, a strong position at Kulm, a second-class fortress at Graudenz, a fortified position before the bridge in Marienburg, and between those fortifications very recently the Germans have constructed on the left bank of the Vistula a line of well protected batteries with big-calibre guns which offer a very serious obstacle to the passage of the Vistula.

Of course the Russians are quite well aware of this, and have a perfect method prepared to overpower this obstacle.

The most important point among the fortifications, of course, is Königsberg. Both from the strategic point of view and from the administrative and political standpoint, this fortress has a great value, being the base for our enemy where the sea forces are to be linked up with the army. We must not forget that Königsberg, recently was connected by canal with the harbour of Pillau, and is connected with Elbing by the Gulf of Frisches-Haff. Besides that, Königsberg lies in the centre of the junctions of the most important railway lines of East Prussia, and, if not captured by the Russian army, would menace the right wing of the army invading the province from the lower Niemen.

Germany knew that very well, and after the war of 1870, when General Schobell started in France and Russia his anti-German propaganda, which seriously perturbed Bismarck, began to increase the strength of these fortresses.

Ring of Forts.

The scarp of the forts of Königsberg was made twenty-seven miles long, and was provided with twelve modern forts. Those forts are situated from two and a half to four miles from the boundary of the town. For instance, the north-eastern fort, Maddein, is thrown out four miles, and, in consequence, the breadth of the fortifications can be counted about eight and a half miles. The distance between the forts varies from one and a third to two and two-thirds miles, this latter distance being, for instance, between the forts Friedrich Wilhelm and Charlottenburg.

At the beginning of 1890 the Germans were very busy with the reinforcement of the whole fortified scarp of Königsberg by putting up at intervals batteries in small forts with considerable barrack accommodation and powder magazines. The Russian General Staff was well informed of this, and took the necessary measures to increase the Russian defensive line.

At the present moment, when the Russian army has undertaken the siege of those forts and the investment of the town, the Russian General Staff is in possession of all the particulars concerning the "impenetrable fortress—the pride of Germany."

It should be very interesting for English people to understand how valuable it is to have such important information before war breaks out. At the same time that the Germans attacked the forts of Liege in absolute ignorance of their value and defensive capacity, the Russians know very well that besides the great forts of Königsberg, which are familiar to every officer of the first army, there are three small forts, twelve powder magazines, twenty-four artillery and infantry protected barracks, and more than fifty miles of military roads bordered with trees. The artillery of the fortress comprises about 1,200 guns of different calibres, which are known in detail by the Russian, and the garrison of Königsberg is about 50,000 men.

During the last ten years it was noted that the Germans had demolished the central escarpments of the fortifications, which interfered with the industrial progress of the town.

Such a wonderful knowledge of the military situation of the enemy is solely the outcome of thorough knowledge of foreign languages and unremitting and indefatigable work in the interests of their own country by Russian officers, whose intelligence and education are on a very high level.

The "pride of Germany—impenetrable Königsberg" is on the eve of capture, and the Russian tricolour flag will soon fly over it as a symbol of the overthrow of the militarism and monarchism of the army of the Kaiser the murderer.

WAR NEWS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

("Hongkong Telegraph" translation from the "Courrier d'Alphonse.")

The British and French governments have ordered in America an enormous quantity of railway material, arms, harness, soldiers' boots and preserved foods. The German government is also trying to procure munitions from several foreign works.

Italian Police.

An Italian officer, arriving before San Giovanni di Medua, searches all passing vessels. She has already arrested numerous Mussulmans coming from Valona. Albanians and Montenegrins. Some Albanians disguised as Austrian soldiers attacked Montenegrins near Diakowitz. They were thrown back into Albania by the Montenegrins, who killed 150 of them, capturing their mountain guns.

Greeks and Turks.

The persecutions of Greeks in Turkey are becoming worse. Numerous Greeks are fleeing.

Turkey and the Balkans.

It is rumoured that several of the Balkan States will unite with the object of expelling the Turks from Europe.

Servian Minister Leaves Constantinople.

The Servian minister left Constantinople on November 3.

Turkey's Intentions.

According to a telegram from Sofia, the Turkish troops in Turkey in Europe are concentrating at Constantinople. The Turkish Government is believed to be contemplating an invasion of Egypt by three armies, by way of Akaba, Oaza and Damascus.

Anti-German League.

The Turkish military commander at Adrianople is said to have formed, with numerous Ottoman officers, an anti-German league.

The Belgian Situation.

There are 500,000 Belgian refugees in Holland, 200,000 in England, and 1,000,000 have remained in Belgium, and are entirely without provisions. They can only be saved by the sending of provisions from America.

Prisoners in Germany.

P.O.s have now been obtained that the Germans, contrary to all the rules of war, are employing prisoners to construct entrenchments and military works.

THE OVERHEAD DANGER.

The Zeppelin and the Rules of War.

The European war has given the world a new horror, unknown in the ghastly annals of battle history, because the paraphernalia had not been invented.

The rain of bombs on Antwerp from the soaring Zeppelins tore women and children to pieces and wrecked the homes of non-combatants.

The Belgians have protested to the world against this as a violation of one of the Hague agreements.

It is to be feared that, weighed in the balance against military advantage, the benevolent purposes of a peace tribunal will weigh no more than did the agreement to respect unfortified Belgium's neutrality.

The obvious answer to the charge of wanton assault on the helpless is that the bombs were intended for the palace in which the combatant king and commander of the Belgian forces was.

The fact that the shells struck elsewhere was merely an incident of war that the besiegers from the sky were unable to prevent. Germany feels that she is fighting for her national life. That was her excuse for the invasion of Belgium, as it doubtless will be her explanation of the employment of the Zeppelins whenever and wherever their use may be of service to her in the ghastly struggle.

The rules of war, so called, must fail of enforcement when there is nobody left to compel their observance.

It is brutal and horrible, as is all war, but unless the allies can devise a method of destroying the airships before they reach a position from which they think they can damage the enemy the bombs will continue to fall from the sky.

If the allies were able to blockade Germany so that not an ounce of food could pass its borders they would doubtless do it, though innumerable women and children and other non-combatants perish of famine with the German soldiers.

Doubtless the time will come in the world when such horrors as bombardment from the skies will simply be a record in the history of a barbarous time, but when that time comes there will be no more war.

THE CENSOR, THE SUB-EDITOR, AND THE COMP.

The "Sub" swung round in his swivel chair, and took down the comp's room phone.

He sighed, as, fierce from the printer's lair, came a voice as hard as stone. "Still waiting for copy," the foreman said.

"What's up with you all down there? Are you dead?"

He slammed the receiver back on its hook.

His face wore a look of pain. Once more his stub of blue pencil he took.

And turned to his desk again. But knew his task was a hopeless one.

The Censor's work had been right well done.

"There isn't a line I can send him now."

He looked at his littered desk, and sat, with his hand to his troubled brow.

In attitude picturesque. "I can't use a par that's come in to-day."

The work of the staff, must be thrown away.

"The Censor's a very nice man," he sighed.

"A very nice man, indeed."

To please him in every way I've tried.

But it makes my poor heart bleed.

To have all around me piles of good news, and know not a line or word I may lose.

"Two cables and telegrams by the score, Good paragraphs, crisp and bright."

And every minute brings more and more.

All through the day and the night.

But the things I want, I've been plainly told, Are the very things I've got to 'hold.'

"The tidings our readers demand of us, Are ; But the Censor, to now like that, does thus:"

And, though it's done nicely, and done with regret, He's never been known even once to forget.

"Not much do they ask for; a simple word— Just a word for those at home, That their boys who said 'Aye' when the call was heard, Fare well as they seaward roam. But the news seems lost on some careless track. They must wait till their lads come sailing back."

"Some day they'll remove this heavy taboo; Some day will the press be free. The Censor will then have no work to do, And the printer won't swear at me."

But, until then, though he's always polite, The Censor will censor with all his might."

The "Sub" swung round in his swivel chair, and, scratching the comp's room phone,

He roared, as he pulled at his scanty hair,

"Oh, dammit! let me alone! For 'copy' all day you've a constant yell. I've not got a line. You can go to the bulk and use 'fill-up.'"

F. J. Q.—in the Sydney Morning News.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Lloyd George has announced that the War Loan has been over-subscribed.

Major Sir John Clauson has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus.

There is nothing of importance occurring in the fighting in France and Belgium.

The Admiralty has published a list of fourteen men, survivors of the Bulwark disaster.

Rheims has been somewhat violently bombarded during a visit of journalists from neutral countries.

A feature of the response to the British War Loan is the enormous number of small applicants, nearly 100,000.

The four British warships engaged in the bombardment of Zeebrugge have returned, having accomplished their object.

Mr. Lloyd George says the British Money Market is in a better position now than any Money Market in the world.

Sir John French, in an Army Order, says our troops have proved themselves worthy descendants of British soldiers of the past.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General News and some Washington telegrams appear on page 3.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

Reports concerning the allocation of the West River Flood Relief Fund are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The concluding instalment of an article by Dr. Armand Karl Grives on his mission and betrayal in England appears on the Extra.

We print to-day correspondence passing between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government regarding the harbour moorings scheme.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, November 30.

St. Andrew's Day Concert at Theatre Royal.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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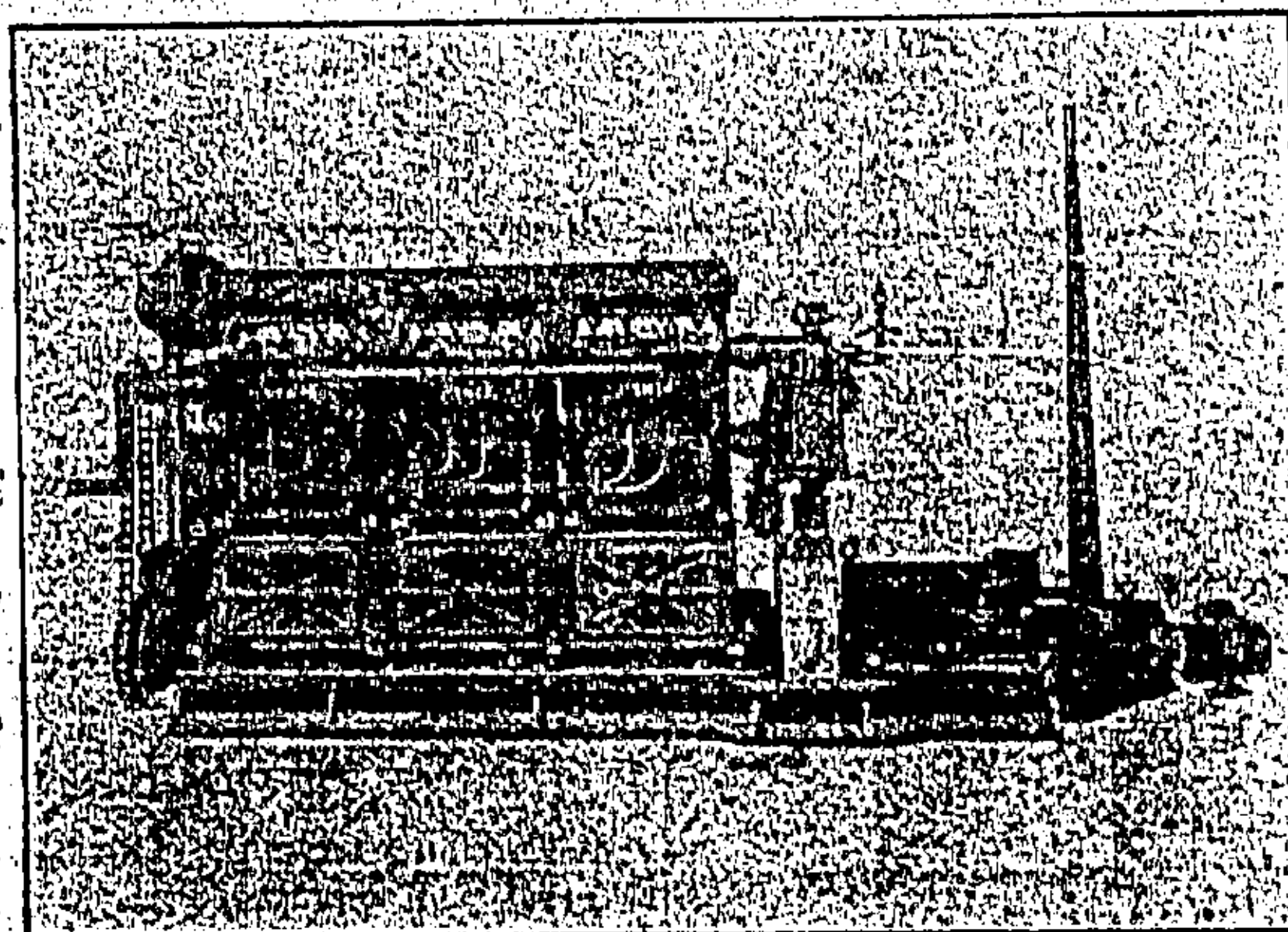
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South China Morning Post.

Sheerness as a Naval Base.
A British battleship has been lost at Sheerness and only twelve or fourteen men out of between seven and eight hundred have been saved. Although the particulars at hand are scant, sufficient information has been telegraphed to indicate that the vessel was torn asunder by an internal explosion, and was not, as was at first feared, sunk by a torpedo attack of which the enemy has essayed quite a number, or by inadvertently striking a mine. In the circumstances it is pardonable especially to deplore the loss of a vessel of such a type without any corresponding loss on the part of the enemy, but the later news that was received, which allayed all fears that the base of the principal division of the Home Fleet, within fifty miles of the Straits of Dover and only 250 miles from a German torpedo base of the first importance, had been generated relieved the gloom of a little. Some seven or eight years ago the direction of Sheerness as the base of the Home Fleet met with a good deal of criticism although it was difficult to discover at that time exactly upon what grounds the objections were based.

Daily News.

Germany's Eyes Opened.

A Dutchman writing recently of a visit to Berlin said: "Generally the Germans speak highly of the French. They despise the Russians. Their hatred of the British is so bitter and so strong that it seems almost comical. They want to destroy Britain. Patriotic Germans surely dream of seeing Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill and possibly Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener marching down Unter den Linden in chains on their way to the State prison of Alt-Mosbit. Since that was written we imagine the scales have fallen from the eyes of the German people. They must realise by this time that their dream of destroying Britain is as visionary as the expectations they entertained of occupying Paris within a month of the outbreak of war. German opinion of the French Army has certainly changed greatly since the war began, while the failure of the German Generals to carry out the Kaiser's command "to walk over General French's contemptible little army" has doubtless served to increase their respect for British arms, and possibly also their hatred of the British which the Dutch visitor to Berlin found to be carried to such comical lengths. And now, after the disastrous defeat of the German armies in Poland, we imagine that their Russian enemy will no longer be despised in Berlin."

China Mail.

The Church and the War.

A writer in the *Literary Digest* to hand makes some interesting observations on the attitude of the church in England and the war. Entitling his article "Fighting Parsons," he says the religious Press of Great Britain has so zealously upheld the present war that many of the nation's clergy are plunged in a curious predicament. Recently the London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* reported that martial ardour burns most fiercely in Scotland, where a number of clergymen under fire have proposed forming a battalion. In the *Manchester Guardian* a country rector writes that if a clergyman takes up arms and is killed on the field, he is only obeying the words of his Master, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Many clergymen, of course, are regimental chaplains, and this involves the necessity of their service when their regiment takes the field. Pictures show the Bishop of London going about at present in his army uniform. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, does not look with favour upon the enlistment of clergy, declaring that "the position of an actual combatant in our army is incompatible with the position of one who has taught and received Holy Orders."

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SOLE AGENTS

MIITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Labour in the Philippines.

With a force of forty or fifty Japanese carpenters hammering, sawing, and whipping into tangible form the Oregon pine timbers which will form the temporary structure designed to make the historic Bridge of Spain passable for another two year term, City Engineer Katigbak is bending every effort to have the Bridge completed by Christmas Day. Thousands of Filipino carpenters in Manila and environs would gladly accept of employment on this structure at one peso or one peso fifty centavos per day, remarks the *Callanews American*, but Japanese have been selected by the officials in charge, and only twenty-five per cent. of the force employed is represented by Filipinos. The Japanese carpenters receive a wage of P3.00 per day, while the Filipinos must content themselves with P1.00 and P1.50.

Harvard's Big Win.

New Haven, November 22.—Harvard won an overwhelming football victory over Yale yesterday at the latter's own grounds, defeating the Light Blue by the score of 36 to 0. The result was one of the biggest surprises of the present football season, as the two teams were regarded as of equal strength by all experts. Harvard, however, sprung some new plays that had been carefully guarded and held in special reserve for yesterday's game, taking the Yale eleven completely by surprise. Seven thousand people attended the contest, a record crowd for the season, if not in American inter-collegiate football history. Gloom pervaded New Haven to-day, while Cambridge was ablaze with bonfires and full of yelling and singing students celebrating the victory.—*Manila Bulletin*.

Cotton Problem Serious.

Manchester, October 10.—Sir Charles Macara, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Great Britain, had the following to say to-day on the cotton situation: "For years, I have advocated that if war, plague, famine or revolution took place affecting the cotton industry, the industry, so far as England is concerned, should be dealt with as a whole and not from the point of view of certain interests or individuals. The situation now to be dealt with not only concerns the American cotton crop, but the cotton crop of the world as a whole. What affects the cotton industry of England affects virtually every other industry. The solution of the present difficulty is of supreme importance. It is evident that even if the English mills are able to run on half time, at least one-third of the world's cotton crop would not be wanted at a time when it is pressed heavily on the market, although but for the war it would have been purchased between now and the end of the season by countries whose industries are now paralysed."

A Rubber Exhibition Award.

The Exhibition Committee of the London International Rubber Exhibition have on reconsideration awarded Mr. E. L. Hamilton's Cup for the best exhibit from the Federated Malay States or Straits Settlements to Mr. John Baxter, Manager of the K. J. M. Central Rubber Factory, Limited. Chinese Eggs in America. One hundred cases containing 36,000 eggs arrived in St. Louis from China recently. The importer says he can sell the eggs to retailers at 20 cents a dozen and still make a profit. Eggs are quoted in St. Louis around 26 cents.

Manila Bill to be Redrafted.

The Philippine Commission at its session yesterday morning continued the consideration of the agricultural cooperative credit association bill, says the *Manila Bulletin* of November 24, without arriving at any definite conclusions in regard to the measure. It is understood that in view of the various suggestions which have been offered by the different members of the upper house during the course of the discussion, the bill will in all probability be returned to committee and redrafted before any action on it is taken by the commission.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

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WASHINGTON

TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Sources)

Sickness at the Front.

Washington, November 21.—According to reports received from Bruges there is much sickness among the men of the Allied and German armies. Little fighting is going on at the present time. Bruges also reports that the Germans have commenced fortifying the rear of Berlin.

Allies Have 29 Army Corps.

Washington, Nov. 21.—According to official reports published in New York there are 29 army corps in the military line up of the allies along a battle front of 350 miles on the western front. This line is composed of 22 French and six British army corps, the remaining corps being composed of two Indian and six Belgian divisions. The Germans have a total of 29 army corps lined up against these and ten army corps in the field opposed to the twenty corps of the Russians in the east.

Przemysl to Fall Soon.

Washington, November 21.—The Russians are claiming partial successes along the Warta, where a force of 500,000 Germans is opposed to them. The Russians also predict that Przemysl will fall at an early date. Another despatch received here from Petrograd says that General von Bredow and von Bismarck, two German officers, committed suicide following reverses to their commands at Czenstochowa. The despatch also says that the Russians are meeting with success in East Prussia and Galicia. The Petrograd report claiming a victory at Cracow is contradicted by a Vienna despatch which declares that the Austrians have been successful. It reports that the Austrians have been successful in their operations in Bulgaria and Italy. The advance of the Austrians into Serbia is progressing. London states that mine fields have been extended to protect the east of England.

Surrender Offered.

Washington, November 22.—The Austro-German garrison at Przemysl yesterday offered terms of surrender to the Russians. An emissary was sent out with a white flag to Russian headquarters where a long parley was held. At the conclusion of the conference the Russian commander-in-chief for the besieging forces sent the emissary back with a reply to the effect that the terms were not satisfactory.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Reports

from Rome state that the officer in command of the garrison of Przemysl has offered to surrender the city on the condition that he be allowed to join the Austro-German forces. Surrender on these conditions has been refused. From London comes the report that the Russian advance in East Prussia and in Galicia has ceased. A great battle is being waged along the centre of the battle line in Poland, where seven million men are engaged on the Russo-German borders.

Paris reports that five advances made by the Germans in two hours in a mass formation have been driven back by the French.

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME J. D. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOUILLLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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Madame J. D. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

troops with heavy cannonading by artillery.

Theatres have been re-opened in Brussels.

Blast furnaces are working day and night in Charleroi incinerating the German dead.

Germans Checked in Poland.

Washington, November 22.—The Germans have been checked in their victorious advances in Poland. The Russians concentrated a huge army in the region of the German advance and by sheer force of numbers have for the present stopped the Germans from progressing any farther.

Allies have best of Fierce Battle at Verdun.

Washington, November 22.—One of the fiercest battles of the war is raging in the vicinity of Verdun, which the Germans are attempting to capture. According to latest reports from the battle front received to-day, the Allies are having the best of the engagement and have effectually checked the German offensive, advancing at several points.

Bitter Cold Halts Operations.

Washington, November 22.—The severe cold weather that prevails has put a temporary halt to operations in Flanders. Both armies are suffering severely from the cold.

Poland Issue Depends on Lodz Battle.

Washington, November 23.—So extravagant are the claims that are being made by Berlin and Petrograd as to the progress of the fighting in Poland that the condition of affairs in that region is very doubtful.

It is clear that much depends on the issue of the battle now proceeding at Lodz, which is described as of huge extent and unprecedented ferocity.

Petrograd reports victories for the Russian arms within the past week, while Berlin makes similar claims for the Austro-German forces.

Siege Warfare in Flanders.

Washington, November 23.—Conditions closely resembling siege warfare now obtain in Flanders, according to the French official statements received here, and the armies are exposed to winter weather. Every message to hand lays stress on the freezing cold which is experienced.

In the last 24 hours the allied forces have made slight gains at Ypres, and thence along the line toward the coast. Otherwise there has been little change in the situation.

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

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The Tennessee Affair.

Washington, November 22.—Replying to the demand of the United States Government in explanation of the shot fired upon a boat from the American cruiser Tennessee at Varna early this week, Turkey has notified the State Department, through the American ambassador, that the shot in question was fired as a warning against mines which had been recently laid in the harbour of Varna.

It is believed that the explanation will prove satisfactory and that the incident will thus be closed.

The report of Captain Benion O. Decker, commanding the cruiser Tennessee, on the Varna incident was made public last night. Captain Decker reports that the shots fired on the Tennessee were not hostile, but on the other hand, the action of the Varna garrison cannot be considered friendly.

America and Turkey

Washington, November 23.—

Spurred to action by persistent reports of the disregard of the rights of American citizens by the Turkish authorities, President Wilson has issued orders to the commanders of the Tennessee and North Carolina, now in Turkish waters, authorising them to take extreme measures to protect the lives of American citizens. The commanders of the American cruisers have been expressly authorised to resort to bombardment of Turkish ports in any case where in their judgment American interests and lives were not properly protected.

The American commanders are cautioned by the government to use the utmost caution in investigating cases and in arriving at decisions as to what course to pursue in relation to alleged violations of American rights.

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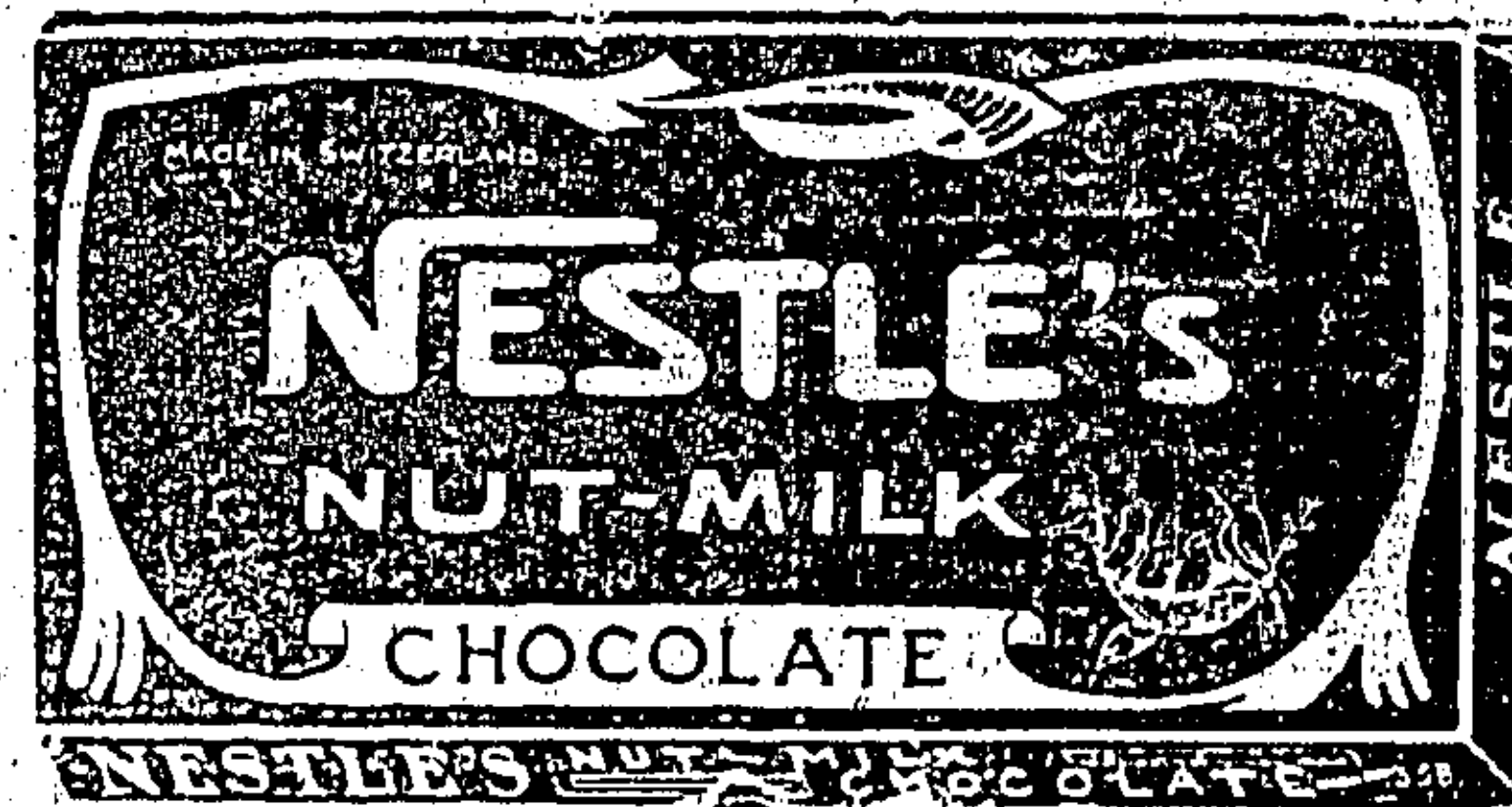
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

OUGHT AMERICA TO ARM?

In our issue of Thursday we published a Washington telegram stating that the United States Chief-of-Staff has recommended that the American army be increased to a total of 205,000 men; and, further, that a First Line Reserve of half a million men should be created, and that the number of Militia should be raised to 300,000. He advances, as an argument in favour of this move, the facts that Hawaii is unprepared for defence, and that the Panama Canal and the Philippines are in much the same condition. We may take it that the Chief-of-Staff will have behind him the moral support of Mr. Roosevelt, whose "Speak softly, and carry a big stick" we quoted some time since; but we may be equally assured that President Wilson and his colleagues in office are scarcely the kind of man to further any such scheme, willingly.

As friendly lookers-on, we Britishers can perhaps see as far round the "for" and "against" of such a proposal as those more intimately concerned. To us, Mr. Roosevelt's big stick idea seems sound and sensible—provided a big enough stick can be found! To be partially armed is worse than to be unarmed, for this at once presupposes a divided confidence. Thus the question seems to resolve itself into this: Has America the right men, (we know she has the money) with sufficient of the military spirit, to enable her to raise an army capable of defying any two first-class Powers? Can she rely on the united support of her immense population, in the event of war? If the replies to these questions are to be in the negative, then it would seem that she would be better advised to forget her ambitions; to be content with the position of a monetary rather than a military Power, and to rely for her defence on the support of stronger nations. America's actions with respect to the Mexican incident at the beginning of this year, and the attitude of a very great proportion of her people towards the European War, show that the country, as a whole, is averse from the fighting idea altogether, and that the "in time of peace prepare for war" maxim could hope to find but little favour there. Then if the nation is to approach the question of armed defence half-heartedly, how much hope is there that it will find a stick of the requisite "bigness"?

That there is material in America for one of the finest armies the world has ever seen cannot be doubted, even though the country's experience of modern warfare is a minus quantity—for the Spanish War can hardly be said to "count." A land that has a population of over ninety millions should have no difficulty in being able to produce an army of several million well-drilled men, and a navy proportionately strong; for America has the dollars. President Wilson and those who think with him are, doubtless, building on the present war's being the last that History will ever have to record, and so regard their existing army as all-sufficient. But is there no illogicality in this point of view? If they profess to hold that both sides in the great war are fighting for power, and that there is not a pin to choose between them where justification and rights are concerned (which is precisely the ground that an enormous number of Americans have taken) they should surely follow up their own train of reasoning and assume that, when one of the two parties has conquered and has made manifest to the world its own superiority, it will last after further victories. English people know that the Allies are going to win, and that, having accomplished what they started out to do, they will be content to settle down peacefully to the old order of things. But Americans—to judge from their Press—do not feel so sure of this. If then, they are satisfied that some aggressor—be it England, Russia, France or Germany—is coming along presently, drunk with conquest and prepared to dominate the West of the world as well as the centre of it, one would think that it was time for them to begin preparations to meet the newcomer. America is a great—a very great—nation, and the best way for her to ensure the continuance of that greatness is to strike out a definite line for herself forthwith, and stick to it.

We Have the Money.

The "silver bullets" have come along all right; Mr. Lloyd George was able to announce in the House of Commons yesterday that the War Loan had been more than covered, and, that notwithstanding, the British Money Market is in a better position now than any Money Market in the world. These are a couple of hard facts which may interest the Kaiser. One great feature of the taking up of the War Loan is the enormous number of small applicants, nearly 100,000, who have come forward. What does this mean? It means that the people have faith and confidence in our ability to carry the war through to the end. They have never wavered in that belief, and we imagine they will never have cause to. If money is to win this war—and it certainly will be a great factor—there can be no two opinions as to its result. For that is a commodity of which we have almost inexhaustible supplies.

Refugees and the

Servant Question.

The re-print of an interview with Lady Lugard which we published yesterday reminds us that the number of Belgian refugees now in England may offer some sort of solution of the servant difficulty with which housewives at home have been trying to cope for so many years past. Among these refugees there are apparently many who have been bred to domestic service and who will doubtless be only too happy to find situations open to them. For a couple of generations now working-class girls at home have evinced a very decided preference for factory, shop or office work, and have signified their belief that domestic service is degrading. This is not the belief among the Flemish, and, since so many of them are now ready to take whatever work there is to take, English mistresses will surely jump at the chance; the more so that the Belgians are noted for their industry and cleanliness.

"Q" and Patriotic Verse.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch took on a big job when he set to work, in a Cambridge lecture, to account for the British soldier's taste in song and verse. Most people will agree that, though Tommy comes from every point in the British Isles, Cockneyism sooner or later becomes the dominant note with him. Why, we cannot say, for there are many line regiments in which the number of Londoners is but trifling. Now the Cockney in all his likes and dislikes is absolutely inexplicable and incomprehensible. "Q" knows Cornwall and knows English Literature, with a more than common knowledge; but we suspect that his education has been neglected where the Cockney is concerned, or he would never have attempted to "explain" him. Tommy prefers music hall wit and Surrey-side "pathos" to what is more idealistic; but this we take to be a good sign; for it means that there is no nonsense about him; that he has no time for sentiment. Just stick to what you like best, Thomas; and good luck to you!

Disturbers of Sleep.

We wonder when the sanitary authorities will hit across some method of refuse collection which will not result in disturbing practically the whole Colony in what should be the peaceful hours of early morning sleep. In other words, when will the dustman's bell cease to ring? The annoyance of the present system is most felt in Kowloon, where the European houses are grouped together in blocks, more so than in Hongkong. The dust-carts set out on their mission in the early hours of the morning, and though residents have long since fallen in with the requirement to have their dustbins placed outside in readiness for the scavengers when they come round, the latter must perforce continue to herald their arrival by ceaseless ringing of a hand-bell. One of these days we can see some infuriated householder opening hostilities on these sleep-breakers; for there is a limit to human forbearance—and we have a pretty shrewd idea as to how the battle will go, too.

DAY BY DAY.

BE LORD OF THY OWN MIND:
THE DREAD OF EVIL IS THE
WORST OF ILLS:
HALF OF THE ILLS WE HEARD
WITHIN OUR HEARTS
ARE ILLS BECAUSE WE HEARD
THEM.—Proctor.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63;
fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55;
fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day
at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.12-16d.

Harbour Office.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$10, for making fast to a steamer.

Woman's Loss.

A woman living at Tai Po market has had stolen \$15 in money and other articles, to the total value of \$25.

Missing Flower Pots.

A woman has had flower pots and flowers taken from her garden, Tramway Path, valued at \$19.

Theft of Furniture.

A woman living in Queen's Road Central has had stolen from her room a quantity of furniture valued at \$51.

Woman's Missing Jewellery.

Clothing valued at \$10 and several articles of jewellery have been taken from the lounge of a woman in Queen's Road East.

St. Andrew's Day.

St. Andrew's Day, which falls on Monday, is to be celebrated in Hongkong by a big concert at the Theatre Royal in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Watch Stolen.

Mr. Bridger, of Babington Path, reports to the police that some person has stolen from his room an English lever watch valued at \$20. He suspects workmen.

Fittings Stolen.

Mr. Spalding, clerk of works, Humphrey's Estate, reports that some person stole from two unoccupied houses in Nathan Road, Kowloon, brass fittings valued at \$30.

Property Sale.

The property situated at Bonham Strand West and Wing Lok Street, sold by Mr. G. P. Lammett, at his sales room, yesterday, brought \$80,000; the buyer was Mr. Wong Pik-chuen.

Removal of Graves.

It is notified that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to make an order directing the removal, within one month, of all graves on the piece of land known as 'site of the western filter bed'.

Hongkong Finance.

The financial statement for September shows that the revenue during the month was \$794,314 48 and the expenditure \$750,258 00. At the end of the month the balance was \$3,388,393 82, compared with \$3,344,337 34 on August 31.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the Kitano Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Passage Brokers' Licences.

It is notified that applications for Passage Brokers' Licences for the year 1915, under the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1880, will be received at the Harbour Office from the 16th to the 30th December, 1914. Applicants are requested to state the names and addresses of the parties they offer as sureties.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.10 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Palawan, moving W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

LOSS OF THE BULWARK.

The Russian Steam-tiller Gets Going.

The loss of the battleship Bulwark is one of the heaviest blows which our Navy has sustained since the war broke out. In point of size, she is easily the biggest boat we have lost, even though she was by no manner of means a modern fighting ship, being over twelve years old. But worse than the loss of the boat, which, after all, will not be greatly felt, is the great sacrifice of valuable lives which the disaster has involved—some 700 of those brave men and true who had they been given the opportunity, would surely have done grand work for their King and country. We mourn with those who mourn to-day; but our grief is tempered with the comforting knowledge that it was no enterprise of the enemy which sent our men to a watery grave.

The Cause.

When the first brief message came through, merely stating that the ill-fated battleship had been "blown up at Sheerness," all manner of ugly possibilities suggested themselves. Some feared, though how it could be possible they hardly saw, that an enemy's submarine had stolen up the Thames and accomplished her deadly mission. Others jumped to the conclusion that spies had been at work to no small purpose. Speculation in other quarters inclined to the likelihood of some terrible accident on board, and these last-named found justification for their views in the official announcement which later came along to the effect that the vessel was rent asunder by a magazine explosion. Even this statement, however, leaves much to be explained, for this must assuredly be the first international explosion which has sent a mammoth warship to the bottom with such terrifying rapidity. May we shall never know the full story of precisely what happened, for there are but few left to tell the tale. The blow is a hard one to bear, whatever the cause of the disaster may have been, but, like true Britishers, we can set a firm face and show the world that we can take the bad news with the good, looking confidently to the future with lasting faith in the power of our Navy to come through thick and thin.

The German Defeat.

The great smash-up of the German armies in Poland has come at length. All the pretty schemes of the German Staff have come to nought, and to-day the great German machine, instead of running smoothly and sweetly according to rule-of-thumb calculations, is shattered to pieces, broken, may be, beyond all hope of repair. The fact that Earl Kitchener announced in the House of Lords that the Russians had checked and defeated the Kaiser's forces "with greater losses than ever before" prepared us for something more than a mere success, and the later message from Petrograd confirmed our highest hopes. That message told of how the Germans were completely outclassed at every point—routed all along the line.

Germans' Crude Strategy.

Heretofore the Kaiser's Army has made loud boast of its high state of efficiency, its great preparedness and its fine morale. It has claimed for itself a monopoly of high strategic qualities. But until this war its claims had never been put to the test. Now the German Headquarters know all too well that two can play at strategy, and that others can play the game as triebetter than their own military geniuses. Fine theories do not win hard battles; they are very apt to lead to disaster, just as they have on this occasion. The Germans evidently thought they had a soft thing on when they drove back the Russian advance guard, but they had a terrible eye-opener when they knocked up against the Czar's main army. One cannot read the story of how the Germans were lured on and surrounded, without realising that the Russian strategy was magnificent and their evolutions absolutely efficient. Similarly, one cannot fail to perceive the object of the German scheme. The Germans' crude conception of strategy might well astound the Russians, as to-day it does the whole world.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Nov. 28, 1889.

The Dollar.

November 28.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/23.

Piratical Pagans.

November 22.—A couple of piratical pagans were stopped by a watchful Sikh, at Yau-mat, yesterday. One pointed a loaded revolver of the cruel-stand calibre at him, and the other playfully poked a sword in the direction of his works. The Sikh knocked the first down, however, and annexed his gun, and the other fled. The prisoner was fined \$100, with the option of six months' hard, this morning.

Austrian Smokeless Powder.

November 23.—The smokeless powder that Austria is using makes such a fearful smell that it will have to be abandoned. At a recent practice shooting, several men fainted from it.

[We don't hear that the Austrian shooting to-day brings about very much in the fainting line, unless when an occasional Serbian peasant woman is fired on.]

The Share Market.

November 23.—A much steadier and healthier tone has been noticeable in the Share Market since yesterday, and a fair amount of business has been put through at increasing rates.

Hongkong Rifle Association.

November 26.—The fourth competition for the Faki Cup was shot on Saturday. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, nine members turned up to contest for Dr. Noble's prize, which was won by Mr. F. G. Collins with a score of 54 points.

[Among other contestants mentioned are Mr. Shelton Hooper, Mr. W. D. Braidwood and Lieut. Col. Verner Chater.]

Austrian Federation.

November 26.—The Australian Colonies are generally averse to Sir Henry Parkes' proposed convention, and consider the present Federal Council sufficient for their needs.

What Hongkong Wants.

November 27.—We have a right to elect each and every one of our unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the Governor will exercise a wise discretion in exercising that right. The idiotic "hong" business has had a good innings; it should now be quietly relegated to the dust-bin. A thick-headed noodle, because he may happen to be partner in some mercantile house that drags out a miserable existence on traditions of ante-treaty days, is hardly good enough for modern requirements; the qualification is defective, as the Hongkong of to-day needs men of ability—not puppets who are pulled by a string in Government house, or by outside influences which we refrain from naming.

[As there are no longer any "thick-headed noodles" occupying high positions in Hongkong we merely give the above as being of interest from an antiquarian point of view.]

German Army Corps.

November 28.—The Reichstag Committee has approved the formation of two new Army Corps.

"Darned Expensive."

November 28.—At the Finance Committee meeting yesterday, the Honourable Lister "thought it would be interesting to mention" that the Tytam works had cost \$1,137,315 up to the present, not counting the storm damage or the distribution pipes. Well, Alfred, dear; it may be interesting, but it's darned expensive.

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for Nov. 28, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—183 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$103 per share, buyers.

THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

Local Men who will go to the Front.

We have been favoured with a list of the names of those gentlemen who have been accepted and signed up for service in the special contingent which it was announced by His Excellency the Governor would be sent Home from this Colony. The contingent was at first proposed to consist of about sixty men, but since it has been decided to make the number eighty.

The following are the names of those signed on up to date:—

Mr. A. F. Briggs (South China Morning Post).

Mr. J. C. Chalmers (Public Works Department).

Mr. G. A. Jorge (Messrs. Jorge and Company).

Mr. E. W. Evers (Messrs. Watson and Company).

Mr. H. E. Victor (Messrs. Goldring and Phillips).

Mr. O. A. J. Wikie (Kowloon).

Sergeant A. Pattison (Hongkong Police).

Mr. R. Heilgers (Astor House Hotel).

Mr. A. N. Joseland (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire).

Mr. B. Forster (Astor House Hotel).

Mr. H. S. Jepson (Messrs. S. J. David and Company).

Mr. E. Lapaley (Kowloon Dock).

Mr. G. W. Rogers (Canton).

Mr. A. Hall (s.s. Onswang).

Mr. G. D. Proctor (Astor House Hotel).

THE SHARE MARKET.

Our share list, corrected up to yesterday, appears on page 9. The quotations stand good for to-day except in the following cases:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$720 sales; Canton Insurance, \$310; Douglas Steamships, \$29 buyers; Shanghai Cottons, 11s. 7d. buyers; Hongkong Electric Trams, 8s. 9d. buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—11s. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—11s. 90 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—80 per cent. premium sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$42 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$102 1-2 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—15 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$67 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$206 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$68 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$34 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

How the Money is Being
Disposed of.

The Sub-Committee of the above Fund presented their report on the work done in connection with the West River Floods, 1914, with their recommendation for the action to be taken, at the meeting of the Committee held yesterday, and reported in our issue of last night.

Signed by M. E. R. Hallifax, Honorary Secretary of the Fund, the report of the Sub-Committee was as follows:—

The collection of funds for the relief was organised in two parts—Chinese and non-Chinese. The work connected with the Chinese was, in accordance with old custom, undertaken by the Tung Wa Hospital, who canvassed their countrymen abroad as well as those in the Colony. The total sum collected from these sources amounted to \$152,837.56, to which total it is still possible there may have to be added a few belated subscriptions.

In addition to the work of the Tung Wa Hospital, the Chinese members of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lau Oh-pak organised a highly successful Bazaar and Theatre: it involved a vast deal of work in a short time, but resulted in the addition to the Funds of the extraordinary total of \$90,000 which sum has been paid to the Flood Relief Committee under the conditions

(1) That it is used only for relief in connection with floods in Kwong Tung or Kwong Sa.
(2) That the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (as representing the Bazaar Committee) should be a member of the Flood Relief Committee.

Condition (2) is at present satisfied as the Hon. Mr. Lau Oh-pak is Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The European subscriptions were in the capable hands of Sir Paul Chater, and though no separate subscription lists were published, he has been able to credit the Fund with \$50,519.40. In addition, Messrs. Noronha & Co. have supplied all the stationery and printing work free of charge.

Adding the Hongkong Government subscription of \$50,000, there was therefore a total of \$342,156.96 at the disposal of the Committee. Messrs. Tong Yat-chun and Chan Yut-ling, members of the Tung Wa Hospital, volunteered their services and with Mr. A. E. Wood, who was specially seconded for the duty, investigated conditions on the spot, and arranged for such immediate relief as was necessary. Mr. Wood's periodical reports were published in the Press. The Tung Wa Hospital were meanwhile in communication with the sufferers and despatched cargoes of rice and biscuit wherever necessary, in addition to satisfying the requirements of Mr. Wood and the Tung Wa Hospital representatives. Rice and biscuits to the total value of \$34,839.00 were sent up and carefully distributed; and it is satisfactory to know that the measures taken ensured that all reached the people for whom it was intended. The balance still remaining to the credit of the Fund with the Tung Wa Hospital, as will be seen from the accounts, amounted to \$108,758.13, which sum has been paid over to the Hon. Treasurer for the credit of the General Fund.

It was at first proposed that this money should be used to assist in construction as rapidly as might be of Chau-Lan—temporary embankments to allow of the Autumn crop being planted. On further discussion between our representatives from Hongkong and those of other charitable Societies in Canton and the leading men of the districts affected, it was thought better to utilise the other funds available for urgent relief and the temporary work—which they were guaranteed to cover if the Hongkong Funds could be utilised later on—and to apply the Hongkong money to the proper reconstruction of the broken embankments when the

second crop was reaped and the shrinkage of the river would permit. It is now therefore proposed to ask the consent of the General Committee to the following scheme:

Our representatives to go to Shiu Hing (the expenditure in which district it was estimated that the funds would about cover) as soon as possible and arrange with the Ko Yiu Magistrate and representative elders for the division of a sum of \$50,000 between the various embankment centres of the District. This \$50,000 to be granted by our Committee to the Ko Yiu District. The fullest publicity to be given, our representatives to visit the embankments from time to time, and a proper account to be furnished by the Magistrate. The money will be spent in wages to local people for getting earth and stones, which will be the main materials of repair. The wages thus earned will help to keep the people going till they get in their second crop. If this \$50,000 is properly administered, further grants can be made on the same lines.

The consent of the General Committee to this expenditure of \$50,000 was obtained, and as a result of the action in consequence taken, a further report is now presented by Mr. Wood: and the Sub-Committee recommends the adoption in toto of the proposals contained therein.

The report by Mr. A. E. Wood was as follows:—

Messrs. Chan Sit-ki, Lam Heng-lun, and Tong Yat-chun of the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, and myself went up to Canton on October 17th, and were present at a meeting of Canton Flood Relief deputies.

It was decided that we would take as our share of embankment repair work the district of Ko Yin and if possible also those of Sz Wui and Ko Ming. The rest of the province was undertaken by the Canton Societies. A notice to the effect was inserted in the Canton Press, making it clear to subscribers that we have no special interest in any particular district, but that we take our share in the general scheme to prevent overlapping. Mr. Tong and I then went to Ko Yin. We interviewed the representatives of all the big embankments, examined their estimates, enquired into the amount that each centre should reasonably raise by levy on its felder, and finally decided that the best plan was to promise so much to each centre, to pay one-fifth at once, and the rest in four instalments as the work is done. Without this promise and an immediate instalment, no one would have confidence enough to tender for the work, or to take any steps to get it under way. We accordingly gave this undertaking and paid out first instalments as shown on attached table. Each receipt is on a special form printed in Shiu Hing, and is signed by at least two elders of the embankment concerned, and chopped with the embankment chop. Duplicate receipts were given to the District Magistrate, and notices are being posted in each embankment centre. There is the utmost publicity, and everybody knows the amounts given.

A few places have begun work already. Most were to begin about November 1st.

We refused grants to some places, and told others that they might come in for help later, if funds were available, and if they themselves made genuine efforts to repair their comparatively slight damage.

Our present estimate is \$171,650 for Ko Yin, of which \$38,370 has been already paid. In two weeks' time we must go up again, and we ask that by that time another \$50,000 may be transferred to the Shameson branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The \$50,000 already transferred was converted into Canton sub-coins at a premium of nearly 19½ per cent, giving us a total of over \$59,500.

On our next journey we hope also to go to Sz Wui and Ko Ming (which on this occasion were inaccessible to our gunboats which drew 6 feet; next time, we are to have an electric launch at our disposal) and at the first opportunity we hope to be accompanied by an officer from the Public Works Department to advise on at least two particular points.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME
CRITICISED.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce
Suggests Alternative Plan.

We have received from the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Chamber and the Government in regard to the latter's scheme for acquiring and re-arranging the private buoys and moorings in Victoria Harbour. The first letter was one from the Hon. Colonial Secretary enclosing an extract from a despatch to the Secretary of State by His Excellency the Governor on the proposed scheme, which extract appeared in the Telegraph of October 22. To this the Chamber replied as follows:—

Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.
Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant informing me that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had granted his sanction to a scheme for the acquisition by Government of the private moorings for ocean-going vessels in Victoria Harbour, set out in an extract from a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State by His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency is, of course, aware that my Chamber is absolutely opposed to such transfer for reasons fully set out in past correspondence on the subject, and they see no reason to change their views.

The scheme is regarded by this Chamber as being likely to have the opposite effect to that anticipated by the Government. It will probably discourage the use of the port rather than encourage it.

The fact that each vessel is to be met by a Harbour launch, from which the master will take his instructions as to moorings, is bound to lead to delay and confusion, for occasions are frequent, especially after the lifting of a fog, when several vessels are entering the harbour at one and the same time.

The scheme would also appear to imply compulsory pilotage, to which I in principle and from the point of view of expense all shipping companies are averse.

My Committee desire me to ask you to be good enough to supply the Chamber with a tariff of the charges Government proposes to make for the use of buoys.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary.

The reply of the Colonial Secretary was as follows:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
10th November, 1914.

Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th October and to inform you that it is proposed to classify the moorings as follows:—

A. class for vessels 800 ft. in length.
B. class for vessels 450 ft. in length.
C. class for vessels 300 ft. in length.
and to impose fees of \$8, \$6, and \$4 per diem respectively.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber replied as follows:—

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

Sir—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th instant and note the charges it is proposed to make for the use of the moorings after their acquisition by the Government.

As you are aware, the Chamber of Commerce have from the first opposed the scheme in what they believe to be the true interests of the shipping of this Colony.

As the matter was fully discussed in the Legislative Council on the 5th instant in the debate on the Appropriation Bill for 1915, my Committee desire to place on record their sympathy with what was then said by the unofficial members, who, to show their

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

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disagreement with the proposed purchase of the moorings, voted against the Bill.

My Committee would now ask that their views be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order that both sides of the question may be before him.

The Committee of this Chamber are of opinion that the proposed change is not necessary in the true interests of the trade of the Colony; briefly their reasons are as follows:—

The alleged harm done to certain shipping companies with large vessels calling at this port, vessels, I may remark, which in nearly every instance fly an alien flag, is, we consider, much exaggerated.

My committee are not prepared to state whether the \$250,000 asked for will be considered a satisfactory sum for the purchase of their property by the owners of the 39 sets of moorings referred to by His Excellency, but they consider that in view of the financial condition of this Colony, so large a sum should not be spent on a scheme which is opposed by the British shipping, the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

The sum of \$10,000 for annual up-keep, renewal, repairs, and running expenses appears far too low, especially when it is understood this is to cover the cost of raising each set of moorings once in four years only.

The charges for the use of the moorings as proposed in your letter under reply are presumably calculated to bring in sufficient revenue to cover all expenses, including interest on the capital invested.

So far as my Committee can work this out, these charges, even if maintained, will result in a considerably heavier annual expenditure to the ships using the moorings than is now incurred under the private ownership system.

If, as my Committee are inclined to believe, the annual expenses have been much underestimated, they fear that before long the charges will be increased.

In view of the excessive amount of foggy or misty weather and heavy rains which are experienced here for so large a part of the year, my Committee do not consider any system of signalling from the Harbour Master's Office or from any other point, such as light-houses, could be relied upon as a sure means of informing the Commander of a vessel entering this port as to which buoy he is to make fast to.

Being this a very expensive system of fast steam launches would have to be maintained, or the Shipping Companies would have to engage pilots to take the ship to her moorings.

As you are no doubt aware, the shipping community here have always been opposed to the use of pilots for taking vessels to their moorings as an unnecessary expense. The whole scheme if carried out would, my Committee consider, not only be unprofitable in its carrying out, but would entail a considerable and quite unnecessary increased tax on the shipping.

It is well understood that the shipping industry is not in a flourishing condition and every care should be taken, especially in such a port as Hongkong, to do nothing which should tend to

increase the charges on vessels visiting the port, and thus to discourage their calling here.

I may here remark that this point has been frequently referred to in the correspondence of this Chamber and at their meetings, and the question was very fully dealt with at the annual meeting of this Chamber held on 23rd April, 1909.

My Committee now beg to suggest that as a counter-proposal to the Government's scheme, such a relaying of moorings be made as to meet the real necessities of the shipping trade, the cost of this relaying to be shared by the Government and the shipping Companies benefiting by the change, but that those of the regular shipping Companies who make use of the port continuously should be allowed to own their own moorings as is done at present.

My Committee believe that this would not only prove much more satisfactory to the shipping generally, but it would also result in a far more economical working of the moorings than the proposed new scheme.

My Committee would now beg to ask that a copy of this letter be sent to the Secretary of State for his consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary.

Bill to Amend Manila Civil Service Law.

The Manila Assembly has approved the bill providing for the amending of the Civil Service Law, so as to provide that, in the future, no contracts entered into with employees of the Civil Service shall contain the clause granting them free medical and surgical attendance.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police.

The Bank's name is at the top of the list.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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"FOOSHING," having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1914.

U.S.R.C.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a drawing of Debentures at the Club House of the U.S.R.C. at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 5th December, 1914. All Debenture holders are hereby entitled to attend.

(Sd) A. E. C. PERKINS,
Major,
Hon. Secretary.



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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teraoka T. 16,000 Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	TUES., 1st Dec. at noon. TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	THURS., 17th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Hakushika Maru Capt. T. 5,000	WEDNES., 9th Dec.
KOBE	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 26th Nov.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 7,000	MONDAY, 30th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Tateda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	15,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For.	Steamers.	To Sail.
NINGPO	Tamsui	29th Nov. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Nov. at 4 light
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Kansu	29th Nov. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, "S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 28th Nov., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Kept on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI 2nd half Nov.
Tjikong	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN 1st half Dec.
Tjikanoek	SHAI	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tjikaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN 1st half Dec.
Tjikodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	SHAI 1st half Jan.
Tjikpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN 1st half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

116

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £86.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 29th Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Port of Liverpool. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received an important official notice from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board emphasising the regulations for the port of Liverpool.

The regulations are to be observed by all vessels, whether trading or otherwise, including tugs, yachts, barges, boats, and every other description of vessel moving within the limits of the port. Failure to obey the regulations, or to submit to inspection and search, will render a vessel liable to be fired upon, sunk, or arrested. Instructions given by the examining officer as to entering the port and the general movements of the vessels must be strictly complied with, also any other instructions given by those in charge of the patrol vessels at the approaches of the port. All small vessels, such as fishermen, small sailing coasters, &c., must pass through the examination anchorage, and special attention is drawn to the fact that no outward or inward traffic shall use the Rock Channel. Any vessel attempting to do so after daylight on October 11, 1914, onwards will be sunk by gunfire. These regulations are issued by order of Brigadier-General R. F. Edwards, commanding Mersey defences.

Shanghai Tonnage.

The total number and tonnage of vessels entered at Shanghai during the three months ended September 30 last was 2,543 ships of 2,282,065 tons, a decrease of eighty-seven ships and 105,941 tons from the same period of the year before. Of the total 42.7 per cent. was British, 22.6 per cent. Japanese, 19.9 per cent. Chinese, 4.5 per cent. German and 2.5 per cent. French. No other flag had 2 per cent. of the total entered.

Rush of Travel on Pacific.

Fully one week before her arrival on this Coast, all the passenger space on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Yokohama Maru was completely sold out for the return voyage to the Far East. This is the situation that now confronts the agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese lines at every port of call on the North Pacific, says the Victoria Daily Colonist. Each day would-be travellers across the Pacific are turned away in batches from the headquarters of the various agents, whose principal duties are to use all the powers at command in an endeavour to pacify the feelings of those who are unable to secure the necessary transportation. The rush of business is so phenomenal that the agents declare that additional ships to those now plying in the service could be filled with ease. There is hardly any possibility, however, of other vessels being despatched in the service, as, according to information brought by Captain S. Komatsubara, of the Yokohama Maru, the European service of the line has not been interfered with by the European war, and, consequently, none can be spared from that route. Three big ships, recently completed in Japanese yards, will be ready for service this month, and when they are placed in the European trade, it is altogether probable that some important changes will be announced in connection with the N.Y.K. trans-Pacific service. Most of the Yokohama Maru's space has been sold out at Puget Sound ports, but, according to Mr. W. E. Dale, local agent of the line, at least 150 stowage passengers will board the liner at Victoria. In addition to a capacity passenger list, the Yokohama Maru will take out a full cargo.

Frisco Chinese Honour

Confucius.

On Confucius day, San Francisco Christians as well as Confucians participated in the celebration arranged by the Six Companies. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. S. C. Shu, the Consul General; Wo Ting-show of the Chinese Legation in Washington; Quook Yot-low and John L. McNab. The boys' band of the Chinese school furnished the music.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER CAMP.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sun., 29th Nov. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Fookshang	Tues., 1st Dec. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Fooksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kwongsang	Thur., 3rd Dec. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Hingsang	Fri., 4th Dec. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Loongsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
MANILA	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Koonshing	Sun., 6th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Sun., 6th Dec. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	26th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	6th Jan.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS. CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

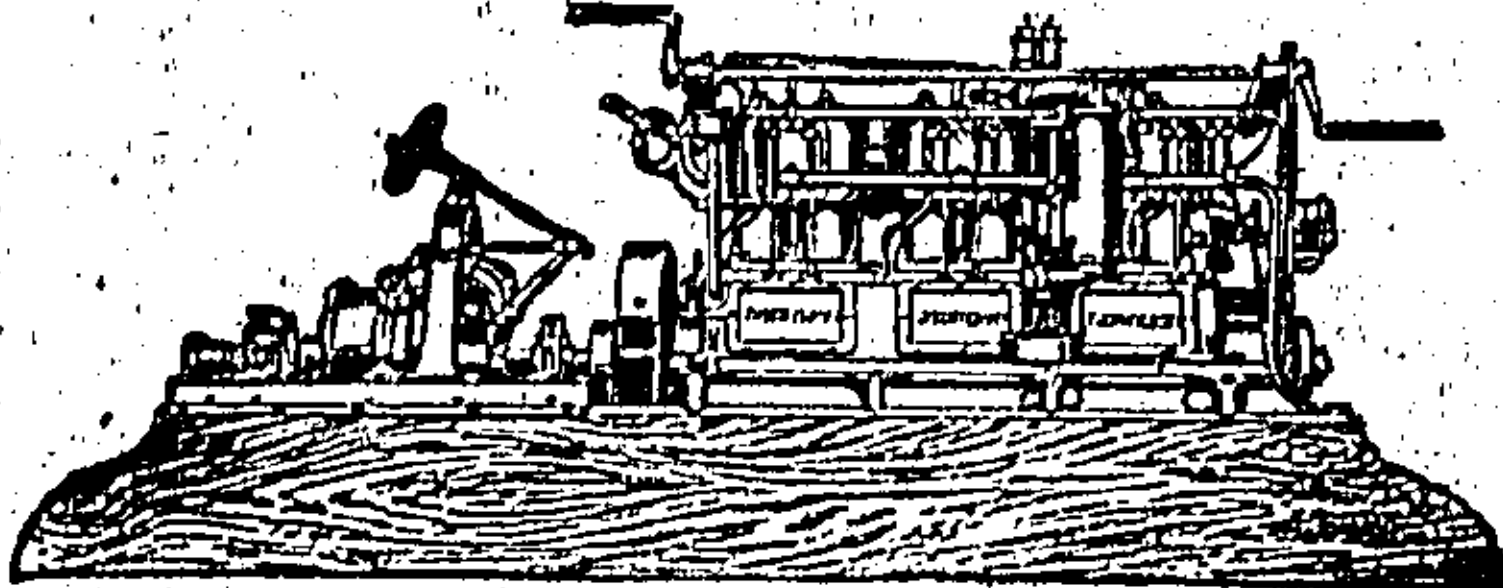
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"
Telephone No. 201.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Australien	M. M.	1. Dec.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5. Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	20. Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1. Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1. Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1. Dec.
Via, B.O. & S'le via S'hai &c.	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9. Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11. Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Peria	P. M. Co.	16. Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Ningpo	Tamsui	B. & S.	23. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	23. Nov.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	23. Nov.
Hoikow and Haiphong	Siagan	B. & S.	23. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Locat	M. M.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5. Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	H'ehika M.	N. Y. K.	9. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Moji and Kobe	B'nri M.	D. & Co.	21. Dec.
Hoikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22. Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherib n. etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22. Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	22. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjibaroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilwoong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanna	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

JODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 1 for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on Friday, the 27th inst. The United States Mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. AWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, Dec. 6.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will sail from Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,142 M. Shinhoh, 21st inst.—Japan, 16th inst. Gen. N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st inst.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 22nd inst.—Shanghai 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd inst.—Moji, 16th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen. B. & S.	Kuochow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd inst.—Chefoo, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd inst.—Honkoko, 18th inst. Salt—J. M. & Co.	Taksang, Br. s.s. 909, W. McClure, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, Tough, 24th inst. Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tjibini, Dut. s.s. 3,018, W. H. Lop, 24th inst.—Java, 15th inst. Sugar—J. O. J. L.	Tjilwoong, Dut. s.s. 3,016, A. Odenburger, 24th inst.—Java, 16th inst. Sugar—J. O. J. L.	Sunang, Br. s.s. 1,196, H. Simpson, 24th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tamsui, Br. s.s. 919, W. G. Cowan, 24th inst.—Dairen, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Changtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Pongroep, Br. s.s. 3,006, J. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Cardiff, 4th ult. Coal—Admiralty.	Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Saigon, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H. E. Hill, 25th inst.—Singapore, 21st inst. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.	Onwen, Br. s.s. 2,706, G. F. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Coal—Admiralty.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 25th inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen. & Stone—Order.	Dagdu, Norw. s.s. 897, A. T. Salvason, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 16th inst. Rice—Order.	Hong Bee, Br. s.s. V. van Egdom, 25th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. Gen.—Chiaese.
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TO SAIL.

THE Norwegian Steamship

PROMETHEUS

will be despatched to Bangkok direct on or about 2nd December, 1914.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

Messrs. KIM SENG LEE,
64a, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI."
From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 5th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

s.s. "MONGOLIA"
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter- signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, Nov. 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point December 3rd, 1914 at 10 a.m.

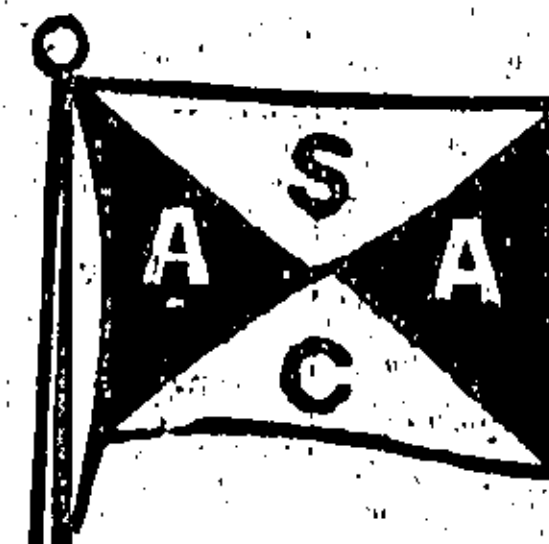
No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Dec. 26th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. O. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1914. General Agents.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents
Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

GERMANY'S SECRET SERVICE.

"MY MISSION AND BETRAYAL IN ENGLAND"

By Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves.

[Below we give the concluding instalment of a thrilling article contributed to *Collier's Magazine* by Dr. A. K. Graves, the first part of which appeared in our issue of Saturday last.]

If you care to look over the back files of the English and Scottish newspapers of the time, you will read that my trial was "the most sensational court procedure ever held in a Scottish court of justice."

Now I shall reveal every circumstance of it. For the first time I shall explain how, why, and by whom I was secretly released when even the German Foreign Office thought me in gaol.

Against me the Crown had summoned forty-two witnesses. They included admirals, colonels, captains, military and naval experts, post-office officials—I cannot recall what all. The press from all parts of Europe—for all Europe was vitally concerned in this trial—was strongly represented. My memory shows me again the crowds that packed the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on the first day of the proceedings. The imposing names connected with the trial, the strange circumstances, a spy—moreover, a German!—these things brought the excitement to fever heat.

Presiding was the Lord Justice of Scotland, himself no mean expert in military matters. The Solicitor General of Scotland, A. M. Anderson, K. C., who prosecuted for the Crown was supported by four associates. The Government had indeed an imposing array of belligerent, black-gowned, legal notables marshalled against me. Those familiar with English court procedure know the impressive manner with which justice is dispensed. Panticularly at ten on the morning of June 3, 1912, my trial opened. At the time, I am frank to say that I did not think there was a chance of a verdict of guilty being brought in. The evidence against me was too vague.

The trial a model of fairness. Expressing astonishment at my refusal to accept counsel, his Lordship promised to guard my interest on legal points, and guard it he did. Repeatedly he pulled the Solicitor General on more than one point. I am frank in my admiration of British justice. My trial was a model of fairness.

On the first day I waived examination of all witnesses but the naval and military experts. I directed my fire against Admiral Adair, now chief of the Beardmore Gun Works in Glasgow. The Admiral, a typical English gentleman of the naval-officer type, long, lank, with a rather ascetic, clear-cut Roman head, not unlike Chamberlain in general appearance, even to the single eyeglass, did not make much of a show as an expert witness for the prosecution. The Admiral was called in on testimony concerning the new fourteen-inch gun. The point they were trying to establish was that it was impossible for a man to have my knowledge of these guns unless he had obtained it first-hand from the works in Glasgow. Of course that brought the testimony into technicalities. I managed to involve the Admiral into a heated altercation on the trajectory and penetrating power of the so-much-disputed fourteen-inch gun, when suddenly he checked himself, faced about, and refused to answer in open court.

I maintained that my knowledge of guns was such that I did not need to spy to obtain the things I knew. Subsequently, after being cross-examined by me, another of the Government's naval experts informed the Court:

"It is quite possible for one with a ballistic knowledge, such as the defendant's, to be able, with very little data, to arrive at accurate conclusions regarding our new fourteen-inch gun."

The upshot of it was that the first day of the trial ended with everybody positive that I would not be found guilty on the charge of obtaining secret information from the Court.

At the recess I was pleasantly surprised when a court orderly brought me refreshments from the judge's own table, with his Lordship's compliments.

The Text of the Letter.

The second day of the trial brought the chemical firm's letter into the testimony—the letter that had been refused me and had in turn gone back to the chemical company. Very gravely A. M. Anderson, Crown prosecutor, read the contents of this letter aloud. It was:

"Dear Sir: We are pleased to learn of your successful negotiation of the business at hand. Be pleased to send us an early sample. As regards the other matter in hand, I do not know how useful it will be to us. In any case my firm is not willing to pay you more than £100 in this case."

It was unsigned. While reading, Anderson held the five £10 notes in his hand. Upon finishing he began a vigorous indictment, which in substance he claimed in this way:

"On the face of it, this letter does not seem suspicious. But if you gentlemen will recall the times of Prince Charles's insurrections—a period when intrigues were going on—you will remember that in communications of this sort a government was always referred to as a 'firm.' If this was an honest business letter, why was it enclosed in the envelope stationary of a company that knew nothing about it? Why was this letter unsigned? Why was cash enclosed with it? What was his firm willing to pay £100 for? Gentlemen, the reasons for all these things are obvious."

Still, the letter puzzled not only the Court, the jury, the newspapers, but all England. For the first time I shall now explain it: It was from the German Government. By the "business in hand" they meant a new explosive and slow-burning powder that was to be used in the new type of fourteen-inch turret guns being made in Glasgow. Some of that explosive was in my possession. The fact that it was not discovered in my effects, nor that anything else incriminating was found on me, is because the secret agent who knows his business leaves nothing about; rather he "plants" things—that is, leaves them in, say, a safe-deposit vault with the key in the hands of an outside person.

I Knew They Had Me.

By the "sample" in the letter was meant a sample of the explosive. The "other matter in hand" was spoken of as of tremendous importance, more vital to the safeguards of Britain than the other points mentioned in the letter, but it is something I cannot

divulge at the present time. Later I shall.

I had judged my jury men right, for they were very little impressed by this letter. It was all too vague and even the finest language of a Crown prosecutor does not impress a hard-headed Scotchman. I was feeling in high spirits indeed when I saw one of the attendants approach Mr. Anderson and deliver a document that had been handed into court. I at once recognised it, and my heart dropped into my shoes.

The Solicitor General read the document and smiled. He called his colleagues together, showed it to them, and they smiled. Thereupon he made a request that the court be adjourned until the next day. I knew they had me.

The Tell-Tale Code Is Produced. On the following morning, in addressing the court, the Solicitor General produced two pieces of thin paper—the same that had been brought in on the previous afternoon.

"I have got to show the court," he said impressively, "the most deadly code ever prepared against the safeguards of Great Britain. And it certainly was. It contained the name of every vessel in the British naval base, fortification, and strategic point in Great Britain. There were over ten thousand names, and opposite each was written a number. For example, the dreadnought Queen Mary was No. 813."

As I have confessed, I am superstitious. And have I not reason to be? It was the letter to the chemical company that got me caught in the first place. And my secret code was written in a book issued for the use of physicians. Both times the mark of that firm was upon me.

Using a magnifying glass, I had written in tiny characters my code. There were so many names it was impossible to memorise them all. Two opposite sheets of the little memorandum book were used, then the edges of the pages were pasted together. Whenever I learned the British warships were going to put to sea I slipped the book in my pocket, went to a position of vantage where I could make out the silhouettes of the warships, classified them in my mind, and then writing out a cable, put down the code numbers, say in this way: 214, 69, 700, 910, 24. (Necessary words were filled in by the A. B. C. code.)

This message was sent by way of Brussels or Paris to the Intelligence Department of the German Admiralty in Berlin and told them what warships were putting to sea or arriving at Rosyth.

The accidental finding of this code, of course, settled all further argument. I called no witnesses for the defence except two or three personal acquaintances, to each of whom I put this question: "What is your knowledge of my attitude as regards England?"

They all declared that even if I was a spy in the pay of any foreign government, I certainly had never shown any personal feeling or animosity toward Great Britain.

But why a Short Sentence? All of which I figured might aid the cause of clemency. The jury was out not more than half an hour. I was found guilty of endangering the safeguards of the British Empire, and under the new law that had been aimed against German spies I was liable to seven years' penal servitude. Even then my spirits were not down. I had what the Americans call "a hunch."

Just before his Lordship, the Chief Justice, summed up, an aristocratic, grey-haired Englishman, who never had been in the court room before, appeared and was courteously, almost impressively, conducted to the bench. I noticed that the Chief Justice bowed to him withunction, and they had about two minutes' whispered conversation. His

Lordship was nodding repeatedly. This worried me. I felt I was going to get it hot.

But, in substance, his Lordship's verdict was:

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Court pronounces a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment."

A murmur of astonishment it was audible. Everybody in court was surprised. I heard gasps all around me, especially among the foreign newspaper reporters. With everybody expecting seven years of penal servitude, eighteen months of plain imprisonment was a bombshell. Why?

In Prison. I was taken first to Oult Hill Gaol, Edinburgh, and transferred after two weeks to Barlinnie Prison, near Glasgow. Considering the circumstances, I was treated with surprising consideration. The conditions that had characterised my trial prevailed in the prison. I soon perceived that the Barlinnie Prison officials were trying to sound me in a canny Scotch way—with no result.

"You're foolish to stay in here. You must have something worth. Why don't you get out?"

That was the gist of their talks with me, from the warders up. I kept my mouth shut.

Now I shall present information that was denied the House of Commons upon the occasion of an inquiry into my case.

In the fifth week of my imprisonment I was taken to the office of the Governor of the prison. As I entered I saw a slight, soldierly looking man with a gentleman of the cavalry type. (A cavalry officer has certain mannerisms that invariably give him away to one who knows.) The Governor spoke first:

"Graves, here is a gentleman who wishes to see you."

An English Proposal. The stranger, no doubt to the Governor and said:

"I may be quite a while. You have my instructions."

"That's all right, sir," replied the Governor.

The Governor left and we were alone. The stranger rose.

"My name is Robinson, doctor; please take a seat."

Of course, being a prisoner, I had remained standing. Robinson began some casual conversation.

"How are they treating you?"

"I have no complaints to make."

"Is the confinement irksome to you?"

"Naturally." I looked him straight in the face—"I am a philosopher—Kismet, captain."

"Oh—oh," he exclaimed. "You address me as captain. Wherefore this knowledge? We have never met."

"No," I replied. "But I associated too long with various types of army officers not to be able to detect a British cavalry officer. Formerly of the Hussars, I take it?"

He laughed for some time. He continued feeling his way in this manner. Then suddenly he changed front. Point blank he asked me:

"Now, old chap, we know that you worked for Germany against us. We also know that you are not a German. Is there any reason why you should not work for us? Any private reason?"

"Captain," I said, "you of all men ought to know that the betrayal of my employers for a monetary reason alone or for merely personal liberty is never entertained by a man who has been in my work. We go into it with our eyes open, well knowing the consequences if we are caught. We do not equal if we are hurt."

Treachery from Berlin. For a time he looked at me very earnestly.

"H'm," he said. "That just bears out what we have been able to ascertain about you. It puzzled us how a man of your known ability acted the way you did. From the moment you landed in England, all the time you were

doing your work, even after your arrest, in prison and in court, you showed a lot of listless, almost an indifferent attitude. If I may put it this way, you seemed in no way keen to go to extremes in any possible mission you might have had." He paused. "We think you could have done more than you did. The mildness of your sentence—has it surprised you?"

I grinned.

"Nothing surprises me, captain."

His manner became very earnest.

"Supposing," he said, "we show you that it was a quasi-deliberate intention on the part of your employers to have you caught—what then?"

This did not startle me either. I had an idea of that all along. It is why I played my cards so quietly, why I did not accomplish in England everything I had a chance to accomplish. I did not grip this time.

"Under those circumstances," I said, "I am open to negotiations. But I am rather deaf and my vision is very much obscured as long as I see bars in front of my window."

The captain smiled.

"Well, doctor, I may see you again soon."

"Captain, I have not the slightest doubt but that you will. But let it be understood, please, that it's a waste of time so long as I am behind bars."

"Leave that to me," he said, and we shook hands.

The Proofs Are Shown.

I was taken back to my cell. I am frank to admit that I didn't sleep much for the next two or three nights. All through my trial and in Barlinnie I had been playing a part. When the occasion demanded I could be cool as I was with Captain Robinson. But that was a strain, and it took it out of me. During these following days I was nervous; I had insomnia; I paced my cell at nights. The feeling of a goal is cold and thick. But as I expected, another week brought Captain Robinson again. This time it was late in the evening, after all the prisoners were shut up tight. The Lieutenant Governor, himself, took me into the Governor's office. No other warder or prison official observed us.

"Well, doctor," was the way Robinson greeted me, "I have something definite to propose to you. You can be of use to us. You have still sixteen months of your sentence to serve. Are you willing to give these sixteen months of your time to us—terms later to be agreed upon? I am prepared to supply you with proofs that you were deliberately put away, betrayed by your employers, the German Government."

He did so to my complete satisfaction. As I guessed, I had come to learn so much of Germany's affairs that I was dangerous. To betray me in such a way that I would not suspect and equal was a clever way to close my mouth for seven years in gaol, or until all plans had either matured or failed.

"How would you suggest that we go about it?" he asked.

"To be of the slightest degree of use to you, nobody must know of my release." I added: "Here is my suggestion. I must leave the execution of it to you. The impression I conveyed around Edinburgh was that my health is rather indifferent. So it is also believed here in the prison. On those grounds it should be an easy matter for you to have me ostensibly transferred to another prison, but instead of that have me taken wherever you wish to. I see no necessity that, outside the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor, and yourself, anyone need know of it."

"Yes," said Robinson. "That coincides with my own ideas and plans." Presently he departed and I went back again to my cell.

Release at Last.

At half past five the next morning I was aroused by the Lieutenant Governor. He was alone. There were no warders in sight. In the Governor's office I found all my effects ready and laid out for me. I dressed and left with the Lieutenant Governor. We took a taxicab for the Caledonian Station in Glasgow. Few people were abroad in Glasgow at that time of day, and there was no danger of recognition. The trip to London was uneventful. At Euston Station we were met by Captain Robinson. We went into a private waiting room, where Captain Robinson signed a paper for the Lieutenant Governor. It was what amounts to a receipt for the prison's delivery of me into his hands. Then the Lieutenant Governor left us; then Robinson, after handing over an envelope containing cash and instructions, left.

I was alone and free. I could then and there have disappeared. Obviously, the English Government trusted me fully.

My first move was to register at the Russell Square Hotel. Opening the envelope in my room, I found it contained £10 and the following instructions:

"Telephone at 10.30 to-morrow morning; this number, My-fair—"

A Trip to Downing Street. I telephoned the Myfair number and was told to hold the wire. Then Captain Robinson got on the phone and told me to meet him at luncheon at one o'clock at the Imperial Hotel, Trafalgar Square. There another gentleman joined us—a Mr. Morgan, whom I easily judged and afterwards knew to be of the English Secret Service. Presently Morgan told me that I was to drive with Captain Robinson to Downing Street that afternoon.

"One of our Ministers wishes to see you," he explained.

We drove to Downing Street. Captain Robinson and I, and stopped before the historic government building. After we had signed the book that all visitors to "Downing Street" must sign, I was ushered into an anteroom, and Robinson took his leave. My name appears on this book as Trenton Saell, and if the English Government challenges a statement that I shall subsequently make, let them produce the "Downing Street" book for the date I shall mention; let them have a handwriting expert compare the name, "Trenton Saell," with my handwriting. I make this statement, because what followed is of great importance.

After a twenty-minute wait, which impressed me as being different from the slam in and slam out methods of the Wilhelmstrasse, I was shown up a flight of stairs. The attendant knocked on the door, opened it, and announced:

"The gentleman."

I was facing Sir Edward Grey. He was seated behind a big green-covered mahogany desk. I noticed that the room seemed like a private library; books, memoranda, letters, and despatch cases littered, not only the desk, but the table and chairs. The eye was struck by a huge piece of furniture—a tall, leather-covered easy chair. I present these details for obvious reasons. The First Diplomat of England, Sir Edward, looking small in the big armchair, was seated with his legs crossed. He was reading some document, and without a sign of recognition he kept me standing there, it must have been ten minutes. I noticed that he glanced at me now and then above the top of the paper.

He abruptly told me to take a seat. When I said that I preferred to stand, he nodded and, pulling open a drawer, took from it a folder that, as subsequent events verified, I suspected to be a report on me. There was

another period during which he seemed to be unaware of my presence, and I took advantage of it to size up my man. He impressed me as being one of those intolerable, typically English icicles, which only that nation seems able to produce in her public servants. Presumably through a century-long contact with the races of the East, the English diplomat of the Sir Edward Grey type presents the bland, imperturbable, non-committal, almost insane expression of the Oriental that hardly gives one any criterion of the tremendous power of perception and concentration beneath the mask. After playing with his monocle, he said:

"I presume you are familiar with Germany's naval activity?"

"Up to a certain point, sir."

"What point?" he asked quickly.

"I am familiar only with the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty," I replied.

"Their system?" he asked. "Is it so extensive and efficient as we have been led to believe?"

"That cannot be exaggerated."

At this Sir Edward began to throw out innuendoes, to which I replied in like vein. The interview was not progressing. Finally he came out with what was in his mind.

"Do you know if any officials or naval officers are selling or negotiating to sell information to foreign intelligence departments?"

Although he had not said English officers or officials, I knew what he meant, but I made up my mind not to tell everything I knew.

"There are such," I replied. "It had the effect of making him look at me in a most startled manner."

"How do you know that? On what grounds do you make that assertion?" His agitation was ill concealed.

"I have no specific proof," I replied (which I had), "but from information that has been gained, from plans that have been secured—plans like those of your dreadnought Queen Mary and the Ajax—it is obvious that these things have been done with the cooperation of high officials of your country."

To the United States. He pressed me for further details. I withheld them. I could have told him a pretty story about the plans of the Queen Mary and the Ajax. He fell to studying a rather voluminous report; then he began anew with his innuendoes. I guessed what was coming. Although his speech was more prolonged than I shall now present it, this is the gist of what he asked.

"Were you ever present at conferences attended by high officials? Were you, for instance, at the Schlangenberg meeting? Have you any data? Any documentary evidence of having been there?"

I was not a bit startled. I had guessed it would be that. His very question showed that it was useless for me to deny that I had been at the Black Forest conference. Possibly Churchill, recalling my meeting him during the Boer War, had dropped a word about this coincidence to his Lordship. Naturally, I told him I possessed no such data. I deemed it wise to keep my own counsel.

My unsatisfactory answers seemed to displease Sir Edward Grey, for with true British discourtesy he abruptly began working at something on his desk, and, without even saying good day, let a commissary bow me out.

A few days later I received definite instructions from Captain Robinson. I was to go on a mission in the interests of the British Secret Service. And these instructions ultimately resulted in the mission which brought me to the United States.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

CHURCHILL'S STIMULATING SPEECH.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

America and the Belligerents.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Naval Statement to be expected.

Nov. 27, 10 p.m.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, in a powerful and stimulating speech, reviewed the naval situation and said it was impossible for the public at present to form any judgment on the various incidents which had taken place, but as soon as it was possible the facts, connected with past operations and administration, would be made public in a form in which they could be studied and weighed, and he looked forward hopefully to that day.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that it was not wise to dwell upon particular incidents, which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world.

He therefore desired to speak of the larger considerations of the Naval situation.

The navy at the outbreak of the war was confronted with four main perils.

First, surprise before it was ready—and in war stations that was the greatest peril of all; secondly the danger of escape to the high seas of our navy's destroyers. That danger had hitherto been successfully surmounted.

It was estimated before the war that we should lose during the first few months, five per cent. of our merchant marine. The actual percentage was 1.9.

Then thirdly, there was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods which before the war we had not thought would be practised by any civilised power. He was glad to tell the House that although we had suffered losses, yet the danger from mines had its limitations. It was still being further restricted and controlled. Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These introduced entirely novel conditions into naval warfare.

The old freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of Britain, that the fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible, and it was satisfactory to reflect that our power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy. The only reason why we had not attained results on a large scale was because we seldom had a target.

Mr. Churchill did not include the fifth danger, that of invasion, an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it.

The economic pressure on Germany continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner (Cheers).

German commerce had been practically swept from the seas while we were applying special restriction upon certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers).

Germany's masses of guns and war material at present gave them the advantage, but gradually that advantage would change sides, and principally in virtue of the sea power which we were ensuring for the Allies.

We of course must run risks; troops must be moved freely across the world, but we had had a very fair share of luck. (Cheers).

As the German fleet had not attacked since the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they did not consider themselves strong enough to do so. Consequently they counted upon reducing the British fleet by a process of attrition. We had been at war four months and he would like to consider how that process of attrition was working.

Belligerents and American Waters.

Nov. 27, 7.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the United States and the South American Republics are jointly negotiating with the belligerents for the withdrawal of belligerent warships from American waters, so as to safeguard inter-American trade, and the removal of all possible causes of friction on questions of neutrality.

It is understood that Great Britain is ready to cease coaling in central South American ports if the other belligerents will do likewise.

Some countries favour the establishment of a neutral zone for the operations of warships, one hundred miles from their coasts.

German Submarine in the Channel.

Nov. 27, 7.45 p.m.

It is reported at Lloyds that a German submarine sank the steamers Melabite and Primo near Havre. The crews have been saved.

Two German Army Corps Captured.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Nov. 26, 6.50 p.m.

Cannonading in the North was less violent and acute. We are still progressing at certain points. The bombardment of Arras and the suburbs of the town still continues.

A German attack against the village of Missy failed and the enemy sustained very heavy losses.

We progressed slightly west of Souain.

In Argonne and the Vosges calm prevailed.

At Petrograd it is stated that, on the whole front, the Russians are pursuing the Germans, Austrians and Turks. They are reported as having captured two army corps between the rivers Vistula and Warta.

\$20,000 BAIL.

Serious Charge of Opium Importation.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Ramon Ramos, proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, was charged that he, not being the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, unlawfully did import into the Colony 3,140 lbs. of prepared opium on November 27. A second charge was to the effect that he had, on the same date, in his possession a similar quantity of opium, which was not Government prepared.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Potter asked for a reasonable bail to be fixed which the defendant would be able to put up. He was the owner of a good deal of property in the Colony and was proprietor of two theatres—the Victoria and the Empire Cinematograph Theatres—and he did not think there was any likelihood of the defendant not appearing to answer the charge. He would ask his Worship to fix a reasonable bail which the defendant would be able to put up and which at the same time would ensure the defendant's appearance.

His Worship:—If he is convicted the fine will be something huge.

Mr. Potter:—\$350,000, but I don't think it can be suggested that the bail should be equal to the penalty.

His Worship:—Do you know anything about his owning two theatres?

Inspector Wilden, who was in charge of the case for the crown:—I understand he is the proprietor of the Victoria Theatre. The value of the opium is \$31,400.

His Worship:—What do you suggest is a safe amount?

Inspector Wilden:—\$200,000, your Worship.

Mr. Potter:—I was going to suggest \$5,000.

Mr. Potter asked to be allowed to make a liberal suggestion of \$10,000. In the case of such a defendant as Mr. Ramos, it was extremely unlikely that he would disappear.

His Worship:—I don't know; I don't know the man.

Mr. Potter:—You can take it from me that he is the proprietor of these theatres. He has property in the Colony, and it is unlikely that he would disappear.

In answer to his Worship's request for the substance matter of the case, Inspector Wilden said that the defendant was arrested after he had taken delivery of twelve cases, ten of furniture and two containing safes. He opened the two cases containing safes and he had practically to smash them. They had been sent from Macao and all round the safes was opium. The asbestos packing had been taken out of the safes and opium put in its place.

Mr. Potter said that there was a perfect answer to the case; but he had only just been instructed and he was not yet well acquainted with the details. The defendant was a man of substance, and it was extremely unlikely that if reasonable bail was asked that he would not appear.

His Worship remarked that it was a serious case and involved a large amount of opium.

Mr. Potter said he admitted that the amount was large, but surely the test for the amount of bail was not the amount of penalty which his Worship could impose. If the defendant disappeared from the Colony, the Crown could take the proper steps and the man would be ruined.

His Worship fixed the bail at \$20,000 and said he would hear the case on Friday next.

GENERAL KELLY'S SON WOUNDED.

Captain E. H. Kelly, R.E., son of his Excellency The General Officers Commanding, was wounded on the 24th November in Belgium—"degree not stated."

PRIZE COURT.

Judgment Reserved in Hanametal Case.

This morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Prize Jurisdiction, had before him matters in connection with the ship Hanametal, J. Hannig master, which was captured at sea by H.M.S. Triumph, and conveyed from Weihaiwei to Hongkong by the Duke de Montpensier's yacht, the Mekong. Two claims for the ship were made, one by the owner, William Kats, who claimed to be an American citizen and that the ship was under the American flag; and another by the Yangtze Insurance Association as mortgagees.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Sheaton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the claimant.

His Lordship said he had requested Capt. Fitzmaurice to give evidence because there were one or two points arising on his affidavit which he thought would be cleared up by the Captain.

The witness was shown a diagram of the ship's positions drawn by Capt. Hannig and agreed that it was correct, but did not represent the positions when the Hanametal was first sighted. When the German colours were hoisted, the Triumph was probably two miles away from the Hanametal, five miles nearer than when she was first sighted.

Witness said he hoisted the German colours at the peak and when that was done the Hanametal altered her course and came towards the Triumph as a needle to a magnet. This was noted by people on the bridge of the Triumph, and laughter arose in the forecastle when the alteration in the Hanametal's course was so quickly noted. It was quite possible for a member of the German Naval Reserve to have mistaken the Triumph for a friendly ship.

The captain said, in cross-examination by Mr. Potter, that the wish was father to the thought. He did not say that Capt. Hannig mistook the Triumph for the Bohemhorst or Quesenau, but for a friendly ship. He would not suggest that Capt. Hannig had been mistaking the Triumph for any particular ship, but for a friendly one, and when he said "friendly," he meant German. There were differences between the Quesenau and Triumph, which might be seen by a layman. The former's funnel casing was not of the same diameter all the way up.

Questions as to colours of ships drew a refusal from the captain to answer Mr. Potter's query. There had been orders on the subject and he declined to answer.

Witness in answer to the Court said that the Olio searched the Hanametal, on his orders, and reported to him. It was, if he might say so, in the nature of a preliminary investigation. The Olio's search was off the mouth of the Yangtze and his was in the neighbourhood of Tsingtau.

The colours of the Hanametal were altered at Weihaiwei by his orders. The British flag had been flown at the ensign staff, and, noticing this, the witness ordered the American flag to be replaced there in accordance with international law.

Judgment was reserved.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

Arrangements for the New Season.

The annual general meeting of the above Club was held at the City Hall Library on Thursday, when the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the President of the Club, took the chair.

There were present:—Mr. D. E. de Carvalho (Hon. Secretary), Mr. F. E. de Carvalho, Mr. A. J. O. da Silva, Mr. M. J. Danenberg (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. R. A. Dastur, Dr. Ishik, Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto, Mr. P. A. Rosario, Mr. O. A. S. Ruse, and Dr. J. H. Sanders.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Danenberg, presented a statement of accounts for the preceding year, showing that a balance of \$135 14 was being brought forward as against \$171 14 from the previous year, and the Chairman, after briefly alluding to the matches during the previous year, moved that the accounts be adopted, which was duly seconded and carried.

In the course of discussion of a programme for the ensuing season, it was resolved that a championship medal should be obtained to be competed for in a single game match, every Thursday, the challenger, if more than one, to be drawn by lot, and, if defeated, not to be allowed to challenge again till after the expiration of a calendar month, and that the President should be the first holder of the medal.

It was also resolved to carry forward from the previous year the vote for a prize for a challenge shield for a competition between the different educational institutions of the Colony amongst themselves, which prize was not completed for last year.

In connection with the Inter-club Challenge Shield, presented by the President and now held by the Club Lusitano, it was resolved that, if it was found impracticable for an Army team to again compete this year, a combined naval and military team of five should be formed, if possible, and also that the Hongkong University should be invited to send in a team of five, to be selected from the staff and students.

It was then proposed and carried that the following be elected the Committee for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., President; Mr. O. A. S. Ruse, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. D. E. de Carvalho, Hon. Secretary; together with Mr. H. M. Basto and Mr. P. A. Rosario; and the Hon. Treasurer was instructed to collect, in addition to this year's subscriptions, of last year's subscriptions which were still unpaid.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto, concluded the proceedings.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the Cemetery Bye-laws.

Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 1 to 7, North Street ground floor, Island Lot No. 853, Section A.

Application for an offensive trade licence in a building on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 63.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, No. 1 of 1903 for the month of October, 1914.

"OFFICIAL NIGHTS."

The Gazette publishes the following table showing the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of December, 1914:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Dec. 1st,	6.35 a.m.	5.49 p.m.
" 2nd,	6.35 "	5.49 "
" 3rd,	6.35 "	5.49 "
" 4th,	6.38 "	5.49 "
" 5th,	6.38 "	5.50 "
" 6th,	6.37 "	5.50 "
" 7th,	6.39 "	5.50 "
" 8th,	6.40 "	5.50 "
" 9th,	6.40 "	5.50 "
" 10th,	6.41 "	5.50 "
" 11th,	6.41 "	5.51 "
" 12th,	6.41 "	5.51 "
" 13th,	6.42 "	5.52 "
" 14th,	6.42 "	5.52 "
" 15th,	6.43 "	5.53 "
" 16th,	6.43 "	5.53 "
" 17th,	6.43 "	5.53 "
" 18th,	6.44 "	5.54 "
" 19th,	6.44 "	5.54 "
" 20th,	6.45 "	5.55 "
" 21st,	6.45 "	5.55 "
" 22nd,	6.46 "	5.55 "
" 23rd,	6.46 "	5.56 "
" 24th,	6.47 "	5.57 "
" 25th,	6.48 "	5.58 "
" 26th,	6.48 "	5.58 "
" 27th,	6.48 "	5.58 "
" 28th,	6.49 "	5.59 "
" 29th,	6.49 "	5.59 "
" 30th,	6.50 "	6.00 "
" 31st,	6.50 "	6.00 "

ADVENT SERVICES.

For Advent it is announced that the preachers on the Sunday mornings at St. John's Cathedral at 11 a.m. will be:—

November 29th, The Lord Bishop.

December 6th, Rev. A. D. Stewart.

December 13th, Rev. D. B. Reynolds.

On December 28th, there will be no sermon at Matins, but there will be an Ordination at 12 (noon) in Chinese.

On the Sundays the Chaplain will preach at Evensong at 5.45 p.m. on the Four Last Things:—

November 29th, Death.

December 6th, Judgment.

December 13th, Heaven.

December 20th, Hell.

There will be prayers for the War daily at 10.15 a.m. except on Thursdays, when the service will be in the Peak Church at 10.15 a.m.

On Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m., there will be Special Intercessions for the war and hymns with an address by the following:—

December 2nd, the Chaplain.

December 9th, the Lord Bishop.

December 16th, the Archdeacon of Hongkong.

December 23rd, Rev. N. C. Pope.

On Thursdays there will be Holy Communion, with special intention for the War, at 7.30 a.m.

At St. Paul's College.—Tuesdays, 10.45 a.m. Bible readings on Parables of the second Advent by the Lord Bishop.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

Advent Sunday, November 29th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir.) Responses: Feetal.

Yonite. Savage. Psalms: Turton, Barnby, Barnby.

Benedictus: Frost in D. Benedictus: Garrett in G.

Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Hymns: 48, 47. Evening.

(5.45 p.m.) Responses: Forl. Psalms: Rimbault, Stainer.

Magnificat: Matthews (6th morning). Nunc. Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 81, 403, 362.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns: 18, 147, 227. Psalm 124. Evening: 6.

Hymns: 384, 237, 269, 11, 193.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk.

Matins: 11.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WEST RIVER RELIEF FUND.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—It was very interesting to read in last night's issue that this Fund is wound up, "like many other things in Hongkong." The Chairman, in his accustomed geniality, bestowed the honours of this great success (sic) on the very deserving. As they must at times have experienced many anxious moments, I feel sure it would be most interesting to your readers to see a short summary of this eminently practical report and accounts of the large sums subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong.

As a small subscriber, I feel a little diffident in bothering the Honorary Secretary for a copy in the midst of the overwhelming amount of official duties resultant from these strenuous times, and unnecessarily trespassing on the generosity of the printers who have already done so much for this example of practical charity.

Yours, etc., "SIMPLICISSIMUS." [To-day we print the reports of the Sub-committee and of Mr. A. E. Wood concerning the relief measures and the allocation of the funds.—Ed.]

A LIGHTING APPEAL.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Pedestrians who have to make a daily use of the two flights of steps from Chancery Lane to Arbuthnot Road, and therefrom to Wyndham Street, are greatly inconvenienced when coming down during evening hours owing to the want of a proper light at this spot. Time after time, the attention of the public authorities has been drawn to the same, but, I am sorry to say, without any response. Would an electric arc lamp be too much for the Colonial Government to attend to without such constant appeals?

Yours etc., P.E.E.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Teak & Blackwood Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry and Silk covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Overmantels, Teak and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Rug, Lace, Curtains, Ornaments and Pictures, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboards and Dinner Waggons, Bookcases, Roll Top and Writing Desks, Marble Mantel Clock and Electric Lamps, Glass and Crockery, Electric Plated Ware & Cutlery, Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coalscuttles, etc.

Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes, Washstands & Toilet Tables, Chesterfield Sofa, Teak Chest-of-Drawers, etc., etc.

Cooking Stoves, Pantry and Bathroom Requisites also

A Selection of Canton Blackwood-ware comprising:—

Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables, Jardiniere Stands, Stools, etc. and

1 Automatic Water Finder, 3 Typewriters, 1 Bowling Pigeon (12 bore)

On view from Friday, the 4th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted:—

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Alexander Dick Molbourne to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hugh Adair Nisbet, or until further notice, with effect from the 19th November, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Daniel Lloyd to act as Deputy Registrar and Accountant, Supreme Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. John William Lee Jones, or until further notice, with effect from the 27th November, 1914.

In consequence of the return from leave of Mr. Thomas Neave, Surveyor of Boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons, the appointment made by Government Notification No. 96 of the 29th March, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

HONGKONG PROCLAMATION.

Exportation of Certain Articles Prohibited.

By a proclamation, His Excellency the Governor has prohibited, for a period of six months from and including the 27th day of November, 1914, the exportation of, except to British Ports of the following, namely,

- (a) rubber, and graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles;
- (b) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, of the following articles:—
- (a) All foodstuffs, and raw materials for foodstuffs, for man and beast;
- (b) Copra, palm kernels and cocoa beans;
- (c) All articles mentioned in Government Notification No. 442 published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 11th November 1914;
- (d) Motors of all kinds, motor tyres, range finders, nickel and nickel ore, chrome ore, and woolled sheep skins.

OUR TREATMENT OF SPIES.

Dealing with the question of spies in our midst, the *Law Journal* says that in France and Belgium, which are the seat of actual warfare, the civil law is temporarily superseded by martial law. "At the present moment it should be noted, first, that the United Kingdom is not the theatre of actual military operations; secondly, that, consequently, no proclamation of martial law has been issued, although by order made under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, a modified form of martial law has been put in force in certain areas; and, thirdly, it follows that the law of espionage at present available for the use of our Law Officers is not that of the military code, but merely the ordinary law. Under the ordinary law espionage is not a capital offence; it can be dealt with only under the Official Secrets Act of 1887 and 1911, which do, indeed, impose heavy sentences for various forms of this offence, but do not give power to inflict capital punishment. Under the Defence of the Realm Act, however, the King can, by proclamation, establish martial law in proclaimed areas notwithstanding the absence of invasion; and where this has been done the martial law has statutory effect."

Military Report.
The *Kaiser's* Ministry Administration reports that the total output of the German munitions factories for the week ending November 14, 1914, amounted to 51,144,550 rounds and the sales during the week to 24,013,635 rounds.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain
	Russia
Austria	France
	Belgium
	Japan
Turkey	Serbia
	Montenegro

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the usurpation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Przemysl; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Germans invade Germany near Bapaume. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg. August 3.—Severe fighting on River Dordogne between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic songs outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians roar Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailoz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German navy was moving to the east coast of England, and that British superiority over German navy clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Fleet of 60,000 Germans harrying through Baltic to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British troops cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them; German cavalry reported exhausted.

Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbatkehe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunaville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawa, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Dina and Save. Announced that German

submarine sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's army driven back; Allies captured 6,000 prisoners. British announced that German General Finckh was killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counterattacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counterattacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Teningtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies begin back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Casimero River. Allies position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British

Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The day leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make high attack at Teningtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle, Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German counterattacks failing. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cor. moran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaophag Bay. Big battle still proceeding; fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer, *Cresfeld*, arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

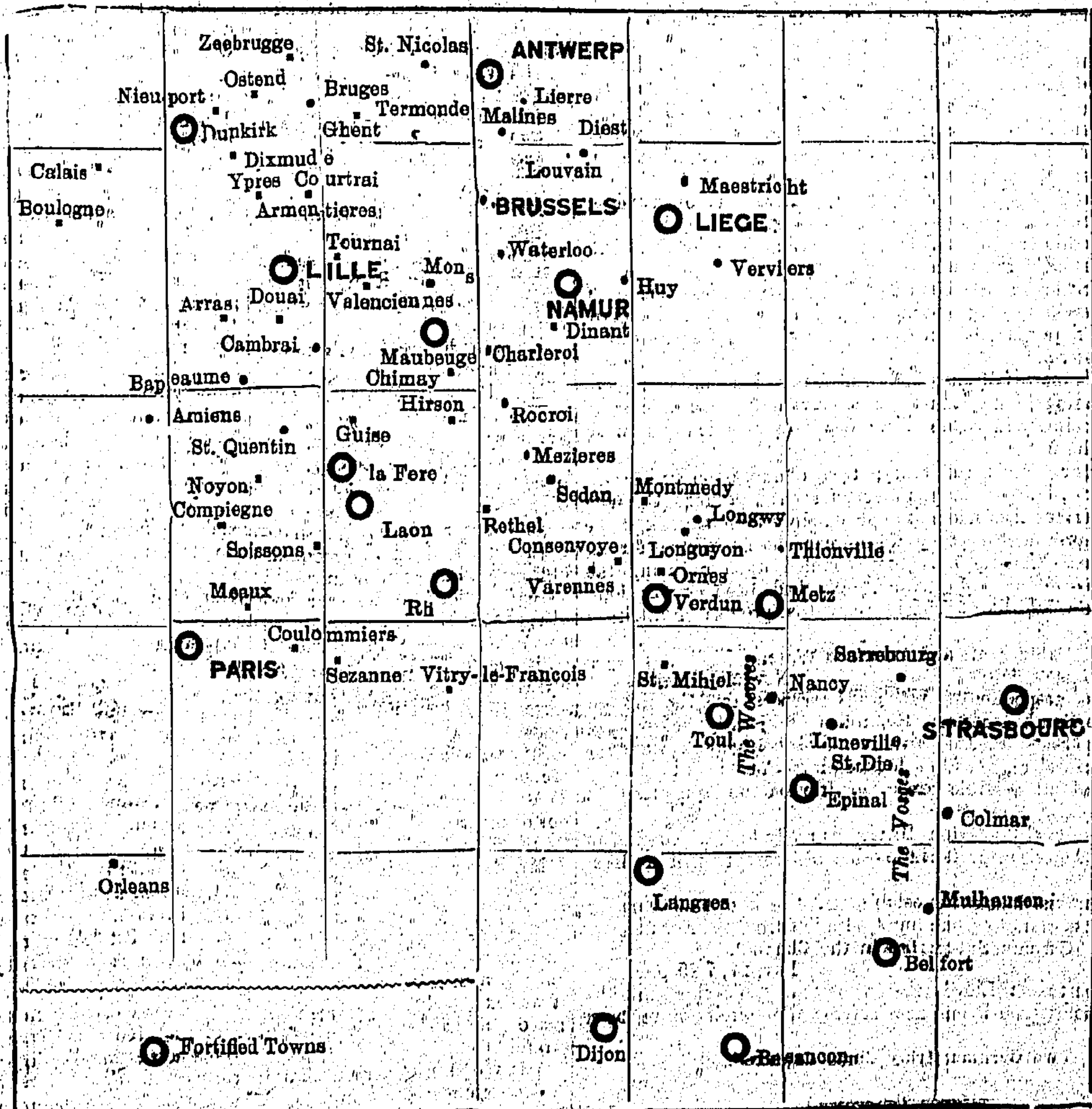
Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French, and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-MERT.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for the Goodwill, Stock, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, etc., of the well-known and old-established Hongkong business carried on by CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians, Scientific and Nautical Instrument Dealers, etc.

For particulars apply LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for the sale of the stock in trade Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, etc., of the business carried on by KRUSE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacco, Cigar Merchants, Fancy Goods Dealers and General Merchants.

For particulars apply LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, King Leong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY. PORCELAIN FILLINGS. The Latest Improvements for Lasting Workmanship and Pain Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI, 34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street). Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

French Chemist, Southamton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

For the cure of all kinds of Indigestion, Flatulency, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CAICUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 27th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show paper, and Light Refreshments at KANDIA CAFE, Upper T.L. Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 27th November.

The magnificent Coloured Drama,

in 4 parts—5,000 feet long,

"THE SECRET OF THE WELL"

VERY EXCITING.

"MILLIONAIRE MILKMAN"

"WOMANLY CURIOSITY"

"BAD DESIRE"

Tuesday, 2nd Series War Pictures—in 2 parts.

Sunday, Band of the 25th Punjabis.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Saturday, 28th November.

The Great Powerful Drama

"TO SHIELD HER SON"

4 Parts—5,000 Feet.

PATHE'S WAR CAZETTE

4th Series—1,500 Feet

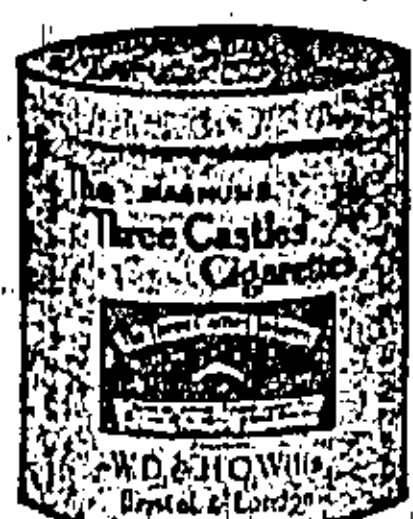
Showing the latest events connected with the great crisis.

Mr. BERT FLATT

The World's Entertainer.

Musical Monologue Comedian.

NOTICES.



"THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather case fitted with a spare goose quill.

Send coupons to—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Agents—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, HONGKONG.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG HOTEL, ROOM 402.

Madame CECILE

To ease her Winter Season will make enormous reductions in all her

MODELS.

NO HAT Will be dearer than \$15, \$10 and \$7. The Sale commences November 26th and finishes December 2nd.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Kouk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	30
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	"	8
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-kenk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	23
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	23
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chidlings,—Chu Ohong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Kouk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Kouk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Outle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
" Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
" Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shak Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Ullot,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fu Pan Fong	"	18
Pike,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Fhat Kru Kung	"	18
Roach Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yan	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ho	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keak Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Pang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kau Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chesoo)—Tir Chan Ping Kho	"	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	"	—
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chia	"	8

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola,—Yeung To	"	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Liag Mung	"	10
Lichess Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	—
" Sweet	"	—
Pears, (American),—Kun San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton),—Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	—
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hong Lai	"	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	—
Water Melon,—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	—
" Cheuk	"	—
Beans, (French),—Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tan	"	—
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Pa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keing	"	8
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okra	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsi	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet,—Yan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	"	—
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsi	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsi	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsi	"	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsi	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes,—San Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit wa	"	4
" (American)—K. can Jhit Ka	"	—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngu	"	8
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	8
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	—
" Tau	"	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... \$4.50

per lb., ... 10

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00

per lb.,08

(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50

per lb.,07

2. Tinned Milk:—

(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,30

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,25

(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),25

(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,35

(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,33

(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,20

3. Sugar:—

Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 12

Granulated, per lb., ... 12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 11

" No. 2 " " " " 10

4. Frozen Meat:—

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 1 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	金生	天沙	金生	天沙
金生	天沙	金生	天沙	金生
天沙	金生	天沙	金生	天沙
金生	天沙	金生	天沙	金生
天沙	金生	天沙	金生	天沙

AT THE GREAT
TAISHO EXHIBITION

HELD THIS SUMMER AT TOKYO

WILKINSON'S

TANSAN

WAS AWARDED

THE

GOLD MEDAL.

IN OPEN COMPETITION
WITH OTHER
JAPANESE WATERS.

3 GOLD
MEDALS
THIS
YEAR!

WILKINSON'S

TANSAN

WILKINSON'S

NO
IMPURITY
CAN GET
TO

WILKINSON'S

TANSAN,

WHICH GOES DIRECT
FROM THE WONDER-
FUL SPRING AT
TAKARADZKA INTO THE
BOTTLES--IT COMES FROM
THE SPRING TO YOU.

THERE ARE IMITATION
"TANSANS" ON THE MARKET.
ALL THESE SHOULD BE GUARDED
AGAINST. WILKINSON'S IS THE
ONLY GENUINE.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.

POLICY OF ITALY.

Only Overt Act will Force Country into War.

Washington, October 15.—The Italian Government's policy in regard to the European war was made plain by Ambassador Machi di Cellere to-day, when he stated that Italy would not take up arms unless she was forced to do so by some overt act which threatened her own safety.

Although officially a member of the Triple Alliance and bound by this agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary for purposes of mutual protection, the Ambassador said that his country had no intention of endangering its neutrality by yielding to the influence of any outside Powers to take sides in the conflict.

This attitude of positive neutrality, Mr. di Cellere continued, which was supported by the present Ministry, in all probability would continue to be upheld, even in case of minor changes in the Government. This assertion was made in answer to enquiries as to the possible effect of the appointment of a successor to the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is reported to be seriously ill.

The Ambassador explained that the reported troop movements in his country were in no way in the nature of offence. The return of the colonials from Tripoli, he stated, was merely part of a previously contemplated plan for two years' volunteer service in the colonies. The first contingent, having served its required period, is now returning to Italy for discharge.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Bongmu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Fountal, Haiphong.
Giang, Foonchow.
Howard Collins, Perth.
Kulimier, Manila.
Makingseer, 4200 Building House, Seattle.
McHenry, Abroad Tanyomaru, Satara.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phoonkachun Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Poogagui Hectonghng, Tack-juto St., Manila.
Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao, W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Itaihang Yonlo Street, Antung.
Kiangzuan, Amoy.
Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powhingchong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Acq. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.

Fiction at a Discount.
Free public libraries in Great Britain are feeling the strain of the war in a somewhat curious fashion. Fiction is at a discount, and all the demand is for books on naval and military subjects.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Ocanopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Liban.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khoga, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zepplin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench, 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any bona fide consigned letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ship Officers must send to the General Post Office all correspondence, except bona fide consigned letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton Steamship Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES:—

No. 1 ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GATE STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m.

No. 2 MOUNT KELLET ROAD OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO DES VILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.15 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.35 a.m.

No. 3 JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.50 a.m.

No. 4 JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL AND PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.05 a.m.

No. 5 AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m.

THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 11.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF UNCERTAINTY AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES, THE POST OFFICE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THE PACKAGES WILL BE DELIVERED IN TIME FOR THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENSAHUT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY.—GREECE, GERMANY, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

The Mail from London via Siberia of Saturday, 1st Dec. is due to arrive here on Monday, the 30th inst.

The American Mail is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 30th inst.
American, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Sandakan 28th inst., 2 p.m.
Philippine Is. 28th inst., 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobe 28th inst., 3 p.m.
Straits 28th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 28th Nov. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m., Thursday 3rd Dec.)

Saigon 28th inst., 4 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe 28th inst., 4 p.m.
Ningpo 28th inst., 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow 28th inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Tamsui 28th inst., 9 a.m.
Hollow & Bangkok 29th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 30th Nov.

Hollow, Haiphong & Pakhoi 30th inst., 4 p.m.
Japan via Kobe 30th inst., 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chinhu, Br. ss. 1,333, E. Finlayson, 27th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangtiah, Chinese ss. 1,538, Sangatier, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Ulv, Norw. ss. J. Petersen, 27th inst.—Bangkok, 16th inst., Rides—Order.

Kanchow, Br. ss. 1,143, David, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Fooshing, Br. ss. 1,423, B. Alcock, 27th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Fooshing from Singapore—Mr J. W. Lobe.

Per ss. Kwangtiah from Shanghai—Mr Farrel.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

On Nov. 24.—For Japan, Messrs S. Y. sui, S. Sonoda, T. Takekura, Mrs D. B. Baker, Y. Nishi, O. Nagano, Mr & Mrs Ikeda, D. R. Garrett, H. A. Tolmer, T. Kume, C. M. A. port T. Tabara, T. Takata, J. V. Vail, M. Matsushita H. Tokoyama, R. Hozumi, J. Shima, A. Watanabe, U. Ashimori, Mr and Mrs Willis, Mrs Mihim, Hasegawa, T. Tamura, Toyama, Ogura, Suzuki, Yamaguchi, T. Watanabe, Asakura, Suzuki, Nakamura, Katsuda, Dr Shingu, Mr and Mrs Davidson and Miss Harvey.

TUESDAY, 1st Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foonchow 1st Dec., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, B. C. Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada 1st Dec., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia) 1st Dec. noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 4th December.)

Straits, & India via Calcutta 1st Dec., 2 p.m.

Philippine Is. 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec., 9 a.m.

Swatow 2nd Dec. noon.

THURSDAY 3rd Dec.

Shanghai & N. China 3rd Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foonchow 4th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Dec.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.

(Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 4th Dec. at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foonchow 8th Dec. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is. 8th Dec. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

23rd Nov., to 29th Nov., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 23	10.40	4.10	Wed. 25	10.40	4.10
Tues. 24	10.40	4.10	Thurs. 26	10.40	4.10
Wed. 25	10.40	4.10	Fri. 27	10.40	4.10
Thurs. 26	10.40	4.10	Sat. 28	10.40	4.10
Fri. 27	10.40	4.10	Sun. 29	10.40	4.10
Sat. 28	10.40	4.10	Mon. 30	10.40	4.10
Sun. 29	10.40	4.10	Tues. 31	10.40	4.10

in morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 11.15—Pressure has further increased at all stations, especially in the north-western portion of the area, which is covered by the centre of an intense anticyclone. It is relatively low to the east of Japan and over the southern part of the China Sea.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail over the north portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 27th Nov., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootock	7a	30.47	1	80	2 c	
Namuro	6a	30.06	n	4		
Hakodate	30.19	n	2			
Tokio	30.08	n	1			
Kochi	30.17	n	0			
Nagasaki	30.43	n	0			
Kyushu	30.18	n	1			
Naha	30.15	n	4			
Ishijima	30.17	n	4			
Bonin Is.	30.16	n	0			
Chico	30.55	32	68	n	6 cb	
Wahaiwei	30.55	32	68	n	6 cb	
Hankow	30.48	47	n	2 c		
Shanghai	30.39	53	n	6 cm		
Shanghai	30.34	63	n	2 b		
Shanghai	30.26	65	63	n	4 c	
Amoy	30.32	o	2			
Swatow	30.32	o	2			
Taiwan	30.20	n	6			
Taiwan	30.17	n	6			
Kobe	30.13	n	8			
P'ooton	30.19	n	10			
Canton	30.30	56	81	n	3 b	
H'kong	30.24	66	60	n	4 c	
Cap. Rock	30.21	63	n	4 c		
Macao	30.21	63	n	4 c		
Pakhoi	30.30	64	n	2 c		
Hollow	30.11	73	n	4 c		
Phu Lien	30.05	78	n	2 c		
Tourane	30.05	78	n	2 c		
C. St. J.	30.05	78	n	2 c		
Manila	29.98	74	n	0 c		
Legaspi	29.95	81	n	1 c		
Hollo	29.95	82	n	1 c		
Bacolod	29.95	83	n	1 c		
Cebu	29.95	83	n	1 c		
Labuan	29.95	83	n	1 c		

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 27.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky; o detached cloud; d drizzling rain; fog, g gloomy, h hail, lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.12	30.24	30.25
Temperature	69	66	71
Humidity	75	60	48
Wind Direction	NNE	N	N
Force	2	3	3
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.17	0	0
Highest open air temperature on the 27th	70	70	70
Lowest	58	58	58
H.K. Observatory, 27th November.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 5th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cookman R.N.R.	about 6th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-KAMA	Nile Capt. H. Powell	about 27th Dec.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & Passage

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